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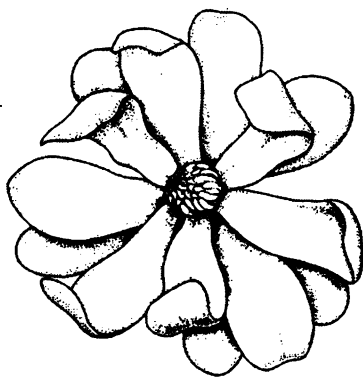
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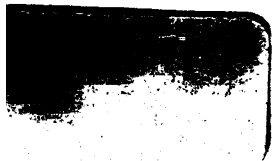
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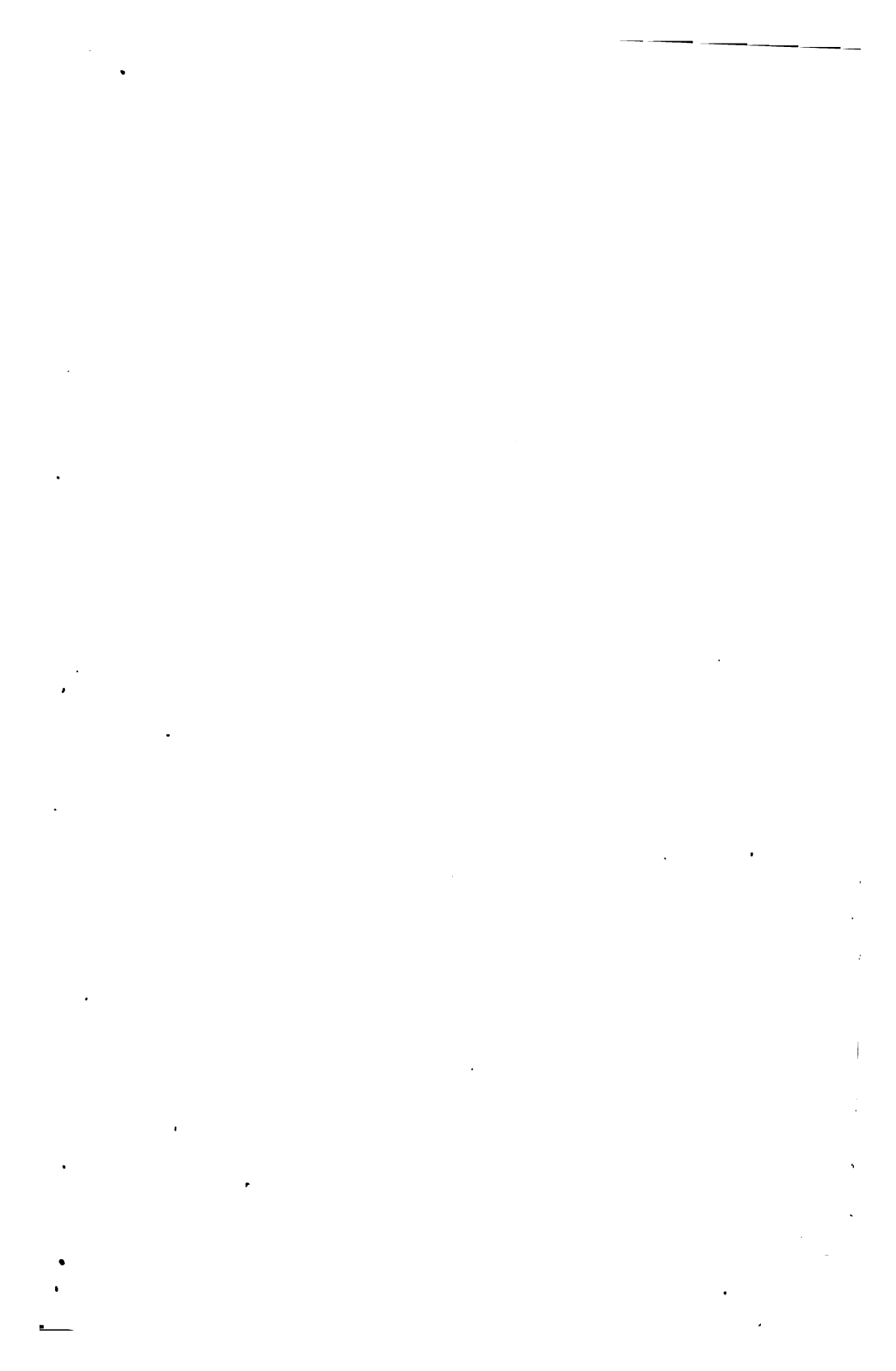
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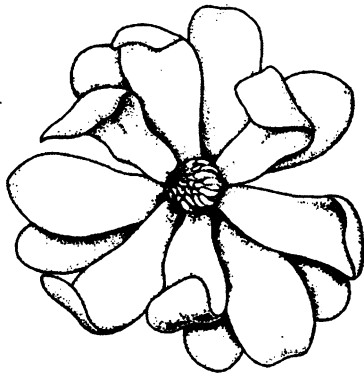


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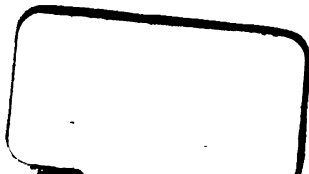


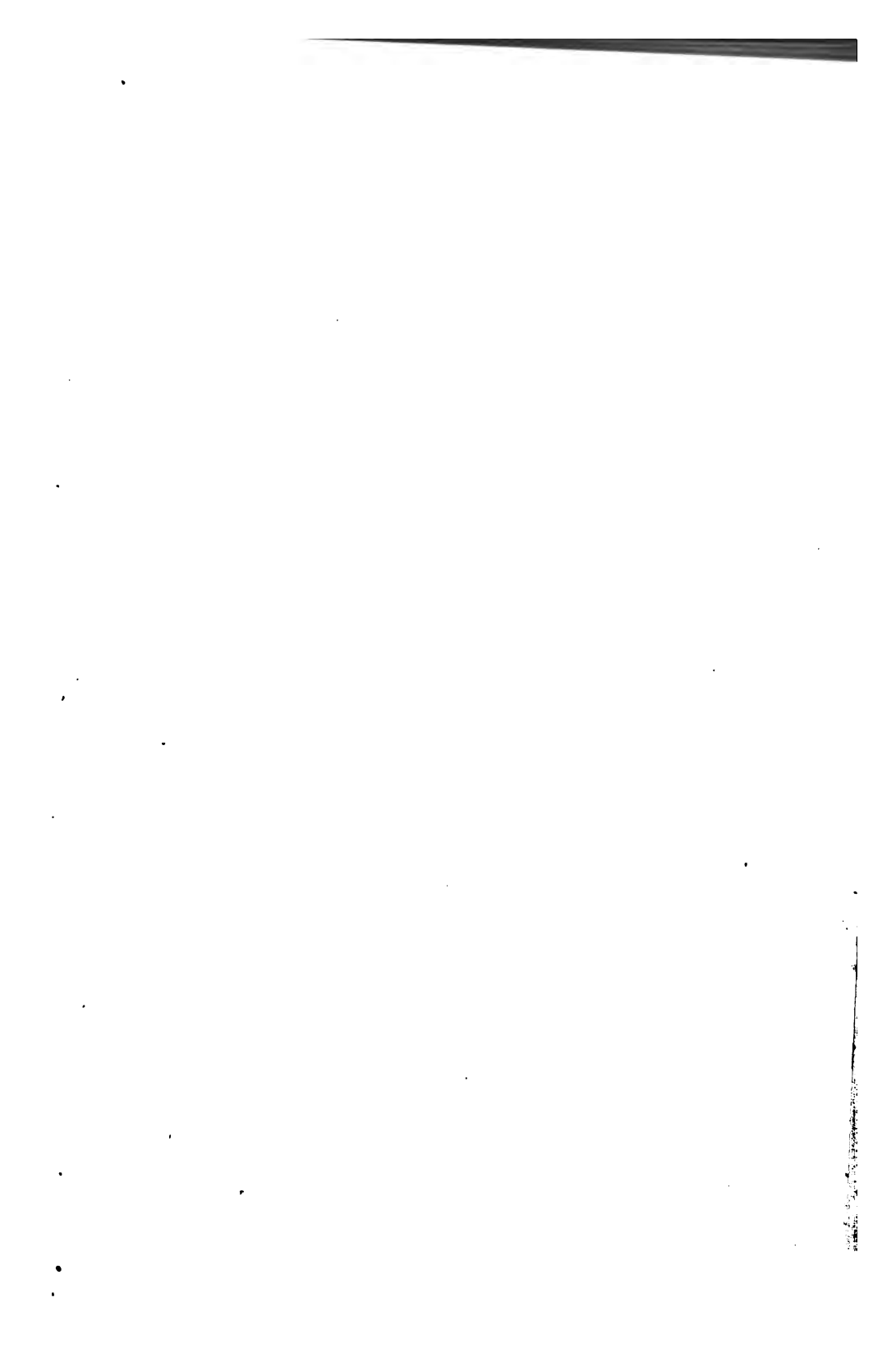


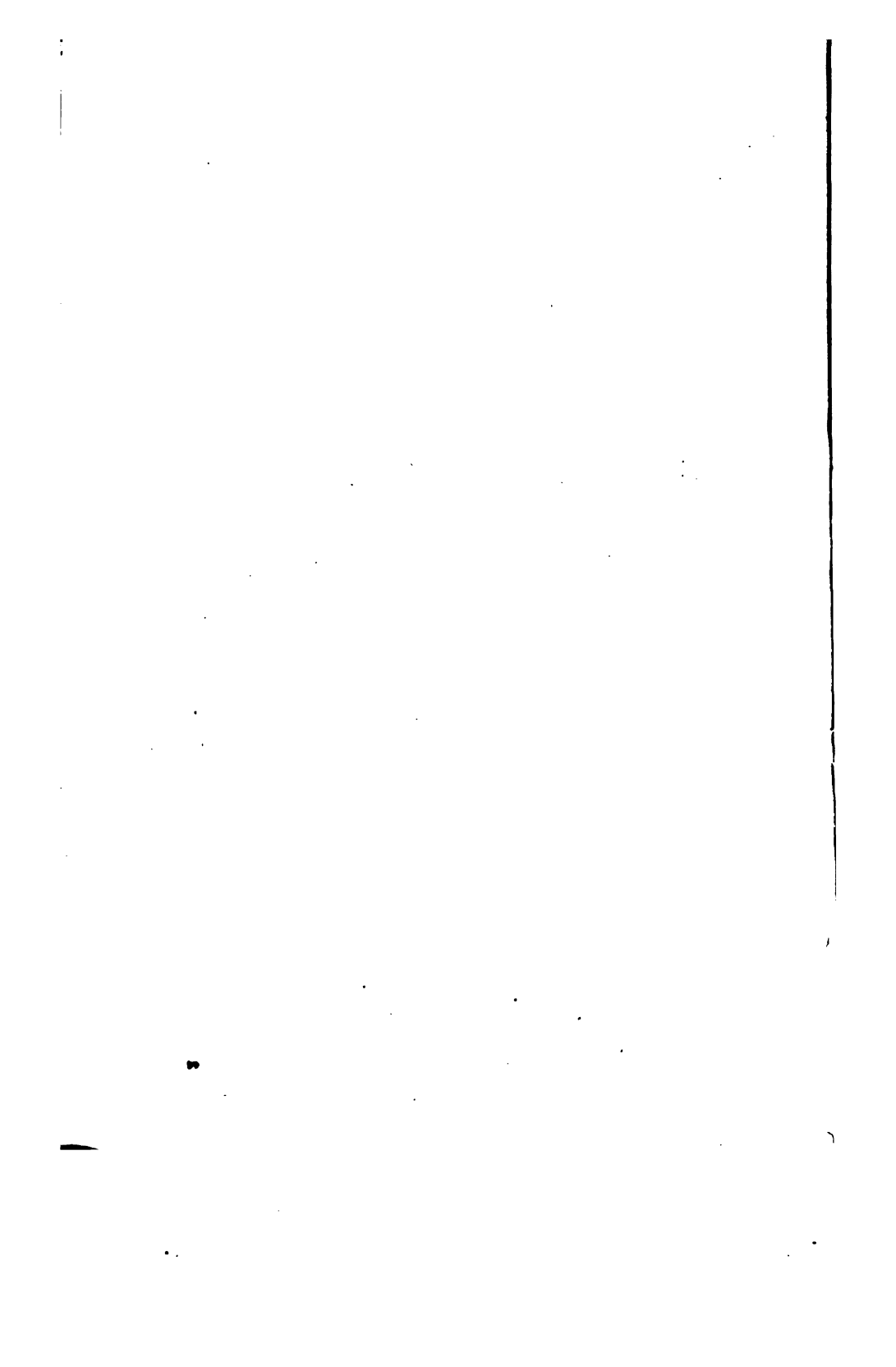
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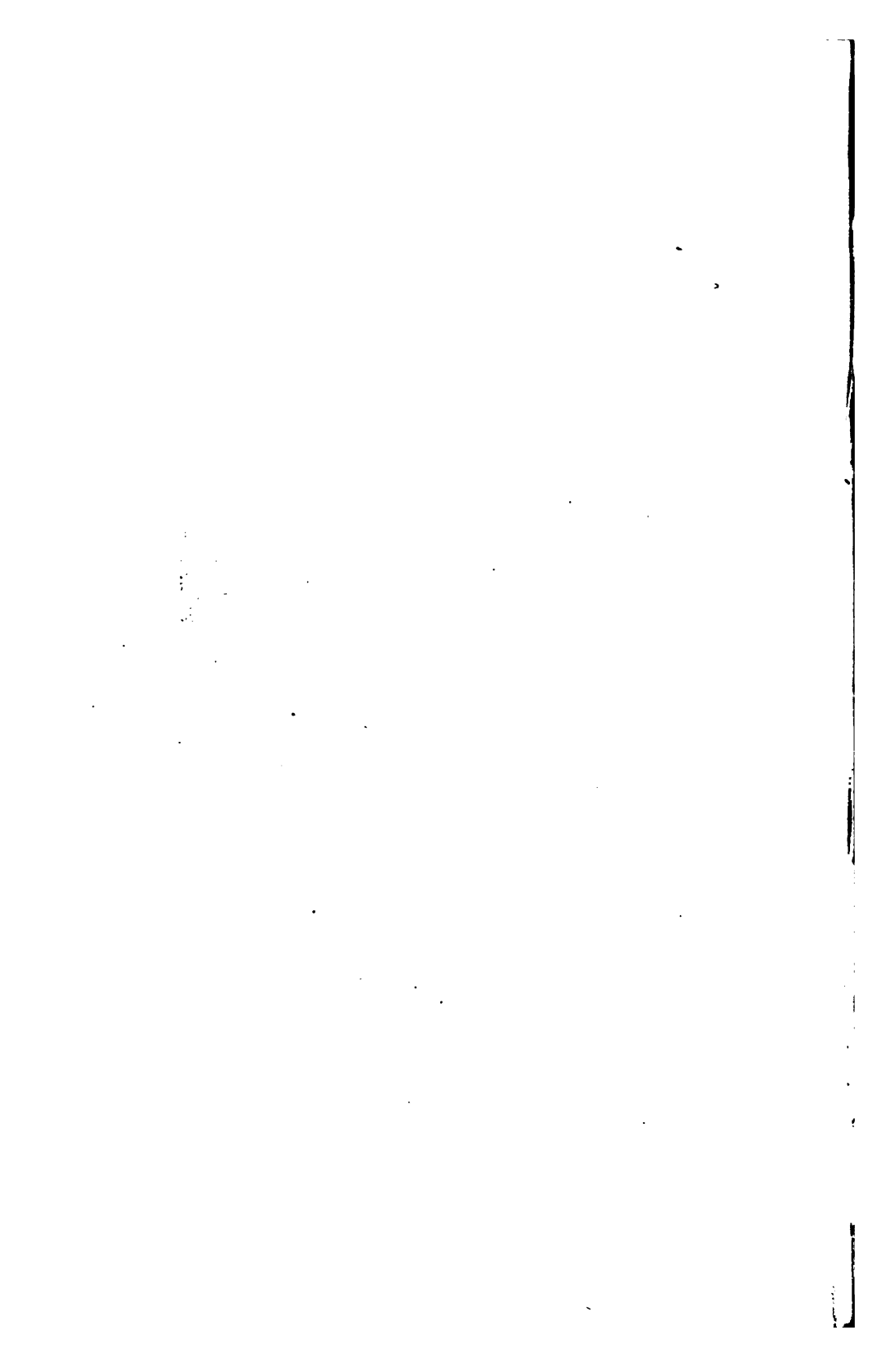


TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS  
THE PRINCESS LOUISE, MARCHIONESS OF LORNE,  
WHO IS, WITH  
ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY,  
READY TO AID IN  
PROMOTING ART IN ANY PHASE LEADING TO PUBLIC BENEFIT.

*THIS VOLUME IS, BY GRACIOUS PERMISSION,*

**Dedicated**

BY THE AUTHOR.





THE  
ROYAL PARKS AND GARDENS  
OF  
LONDON,

*Their History and Mode of Embellishment,*

WITH

HINTS ON THE PROPAGATION AND CULTURE OF THE PLANTS EMPLOYED

*THE ARTISTIC ARRANGEMENT OF COLOURS, &c.*

BY

**NATHAN COLE,**

KENSINGTON GARDENS.

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WITH NUMEROUS WOOD ENGRAVINGS AND GEOMETRICAL DESIGNS.

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LONDON:  
JOURNAL OF HORTICULTURE OFFICE, 171, FLEET STREET.  
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## INTRODUCTION.

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**N**EARLY all the matter constituting this small volume originally appeared as a series of communications in the *Journal of Horticulture*. By the request of numerous correspondents the articles are now reprinted in a collective form, in which manner it is suggested they will be more convenient than scattered through the pages of a serial publication. Besides Notes on the Propagation and Culture of most of the popular Bedding plants, a Series of Designs for Flower Beds and Borders are submitted, with examples of planting them effectively, according to the several styles known as Carpet, Geometrical, and Sub-tropical Bedding, and which have rendered the Parks and Gardens of London attractive during recent years, and invested them with a national—even an European reputation. The information conveyed is thoroughly practical, for it is a record of the experience of one who has during many years been engaged in the propagation, culture, and planting of the flowers in the Parks referred to, and where upwards of two millions of plants have been annually

bedded out. Other nations may be rich in flowers and may possess good examples of garden ornamentation, but it is freely admitted that all visitors to the London Parks and Gardens may each year find much to admire—much to imitate. It is further generally conceded that the system of decoration adopted in these Parks has, by the teaching of example, stimulated and encouraged to more artistic gardening in this and other countries; and has, by the aid of the Gardening Press, afforded instruction by which the surroundings of many homes have been rendered more attractive than before. The Parks have also afforded gratification, and wholesome healthy pleasures, to the thousands of persons who have visited them during each successive season of beauty. Neither have these Parks been the means of affording pleasure only. Their value in a sanitary point cannot be over-estimated; and they cannot also fail in exerting a beneficial influence in promoting improved habits, awakening new thoughts, and suggesting fresh subjects for the mental exercise of the million, who might otherwise be employed in the study of less desirable objects than those which nature provides and art cultivates. Flowers not only charm but they teach. Trees not only afford shade and shelter, but they adorn the landscape and purify the air. Flowers, therefore, in the London Parks are cherished, and trees and shrubs are planted and preserved. It is meet that the Government should thus recognize the importance of Park and Garden embellishment, and aid in affording examples which it is highly desirable should be followed in the adornment of other cities, towns, and homes throughout the nation. A great advantage pertaining to the mode of decoration carried out in the Metropolitan Parks is its diversified nature. The system is not only applicable for being carried out on a scale of great magnitude, but it is equally appropriate for private gardens, for

the essence of the popular mode of decoration known as Tapestry or Carpet Bedding, is that every bed is complete in itself and may be reproduced, if desired, on the small lawn of a Villa Garden. Already the lessons of Floral embellishment taught by the London Parks, have been extensively and successfully applied in private gardens. It is with a view of still further promoting the taste for garden decoration, and affording examples of home adornment in a concise form, that this volume is published; which besides conveying information which experience has proved to be sound, and which competent judges have testified as being useful, contains also a brief descriptive account of the Parks, which may possess a measure of interest to those to whom their history and general character are congenial topics.

The interest which flowers have excited in the minds of mankind from the earliest ages to the present day has never been confined to any particular class of society or quarter of the globe. They appear to have been scattered over the world as a medicine to the mind, to give cheerfulness to the earth, and furnish enjoyment to the inhabitants. The love of flowers commences in infancy, and increases with increasing years, and continues to old age.

The taste for flowers was never so universal and widely spread as it is at the present time; it prevails among all classes, from the humble possessor of a few plants in pots in city or town to the owner of "broad acres" in the country. We are assured by innumerable proofs that flowers have endless charms. The earliest annals of our race attest the power by which these beautiful objects have added to our enjoyments or assuaged our sorrows. The toiling clerk and the hard-worked artisan participate in their pleasures, and bestow on their modest garden beds their leisure moments, deriving health and delight from these willing cares.

Our public Parks and Gardens have been adorned with the

vegetation of the tropics, and from all parts of the globe these floral treasures have come. Those rich gifts from other climes, gathered together in our own gardens in summer, have fostered a wholesome love of flowers, and stimulated their culture in private gardens, and have added to the attractions of numerous homes ; for such plants, as Keble has well said—

“ Need no show of mountains hoary,  
Winding shore or deepening glen,  
Where the landscape in its glory  
Teaches truth to wandering men.  
Give true hearts but earth and sky  
And some flowers to bloom and die ;  
Homely scenes and simple views,  
Lowly thoughts may best infuse.”

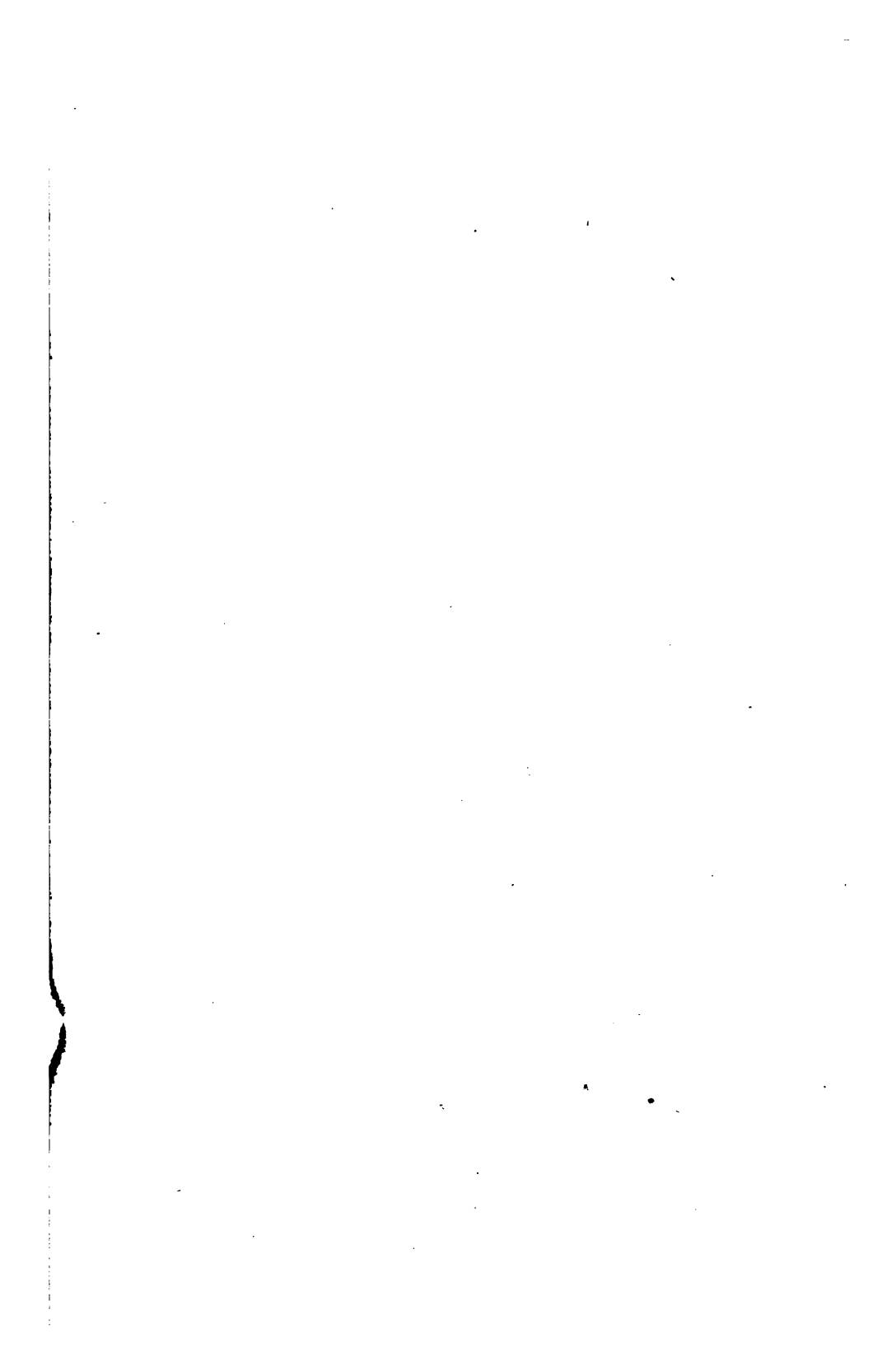


# I N D E X .

	PAGE.
THE GARDENS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE . . . . .	1.
PRINCESS MARY, DUCHESS OF TECK'S GARDEN AT KENSINGTON PALACE . . . . .	5.
KENSINGTON GARDENS . . . . .	7.
THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, KENSINGTON . . . . .	11.
ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON . . . . .	15.
HYDE PARK . . . . .	19.
SPRING FLOWERS IN HYDE PARK . . . . .	23.
ST. JAMES'S AND THE GREEN PARKS . . . . .	25.
VICTORIA PARK . . . . .	27.
BATTERSEA PARK . . . . .	31.
REGENT'S PARK . . . . .	35.
HAMPTON COURT PALACE AND GARDENS . . . . .	39.
KEW GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS . . . . .	47.
THE CRYSTAL PALACE . . . . .	53.
EFFECTIVE ARRANGEMENT OF SPRING FLOWERS . . . . .	59.
HARDY EVERGREENS AND FLOWERING TREES AND SHRUBS IN THE LONDON PARKS AND GARDENS . . . . .	63.
TREES IN THE LONDON PARKS AND GARDENS . . . . .	67.
THE ARRANGEMENT OF COLOURS . . . . .	71.
DESIGNS FOR FLOWER AND CARPET BEDDING ON GRASS . . . . .	77.

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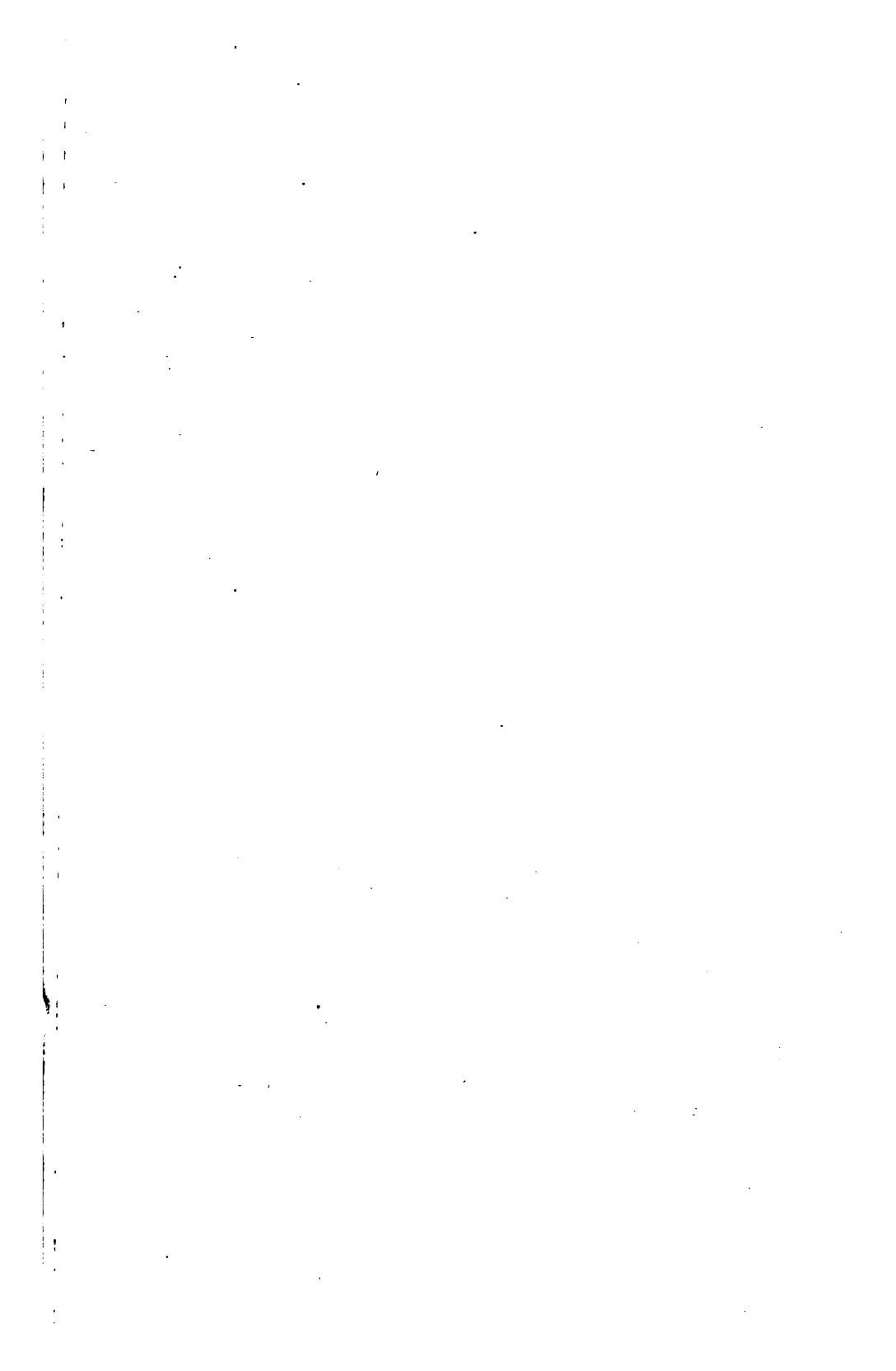


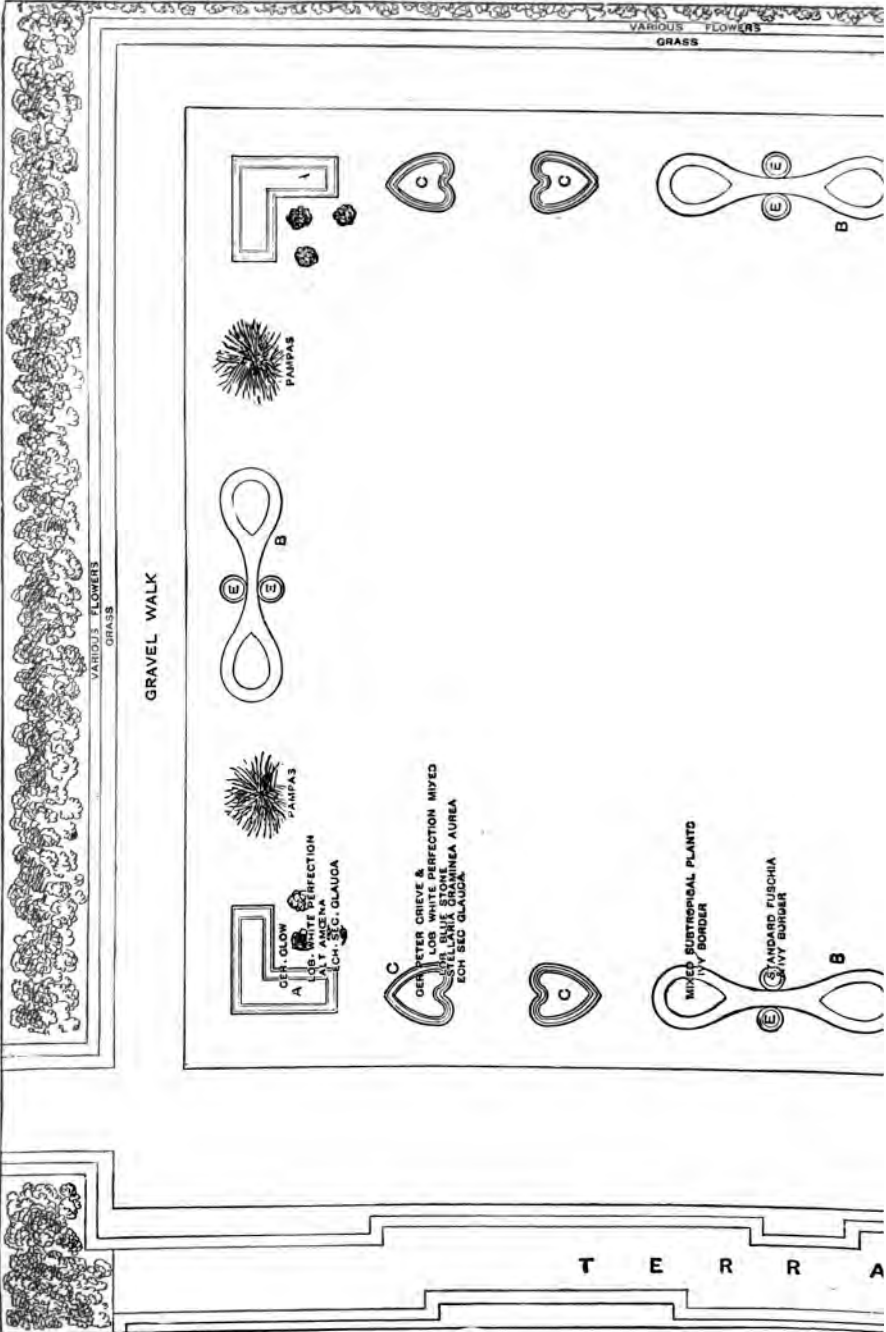




BUCKINGHAM PALACE GARDEN

B





VARIOUS FLOWERS  
GRASS

GRAVEL WALK

PAMPAS

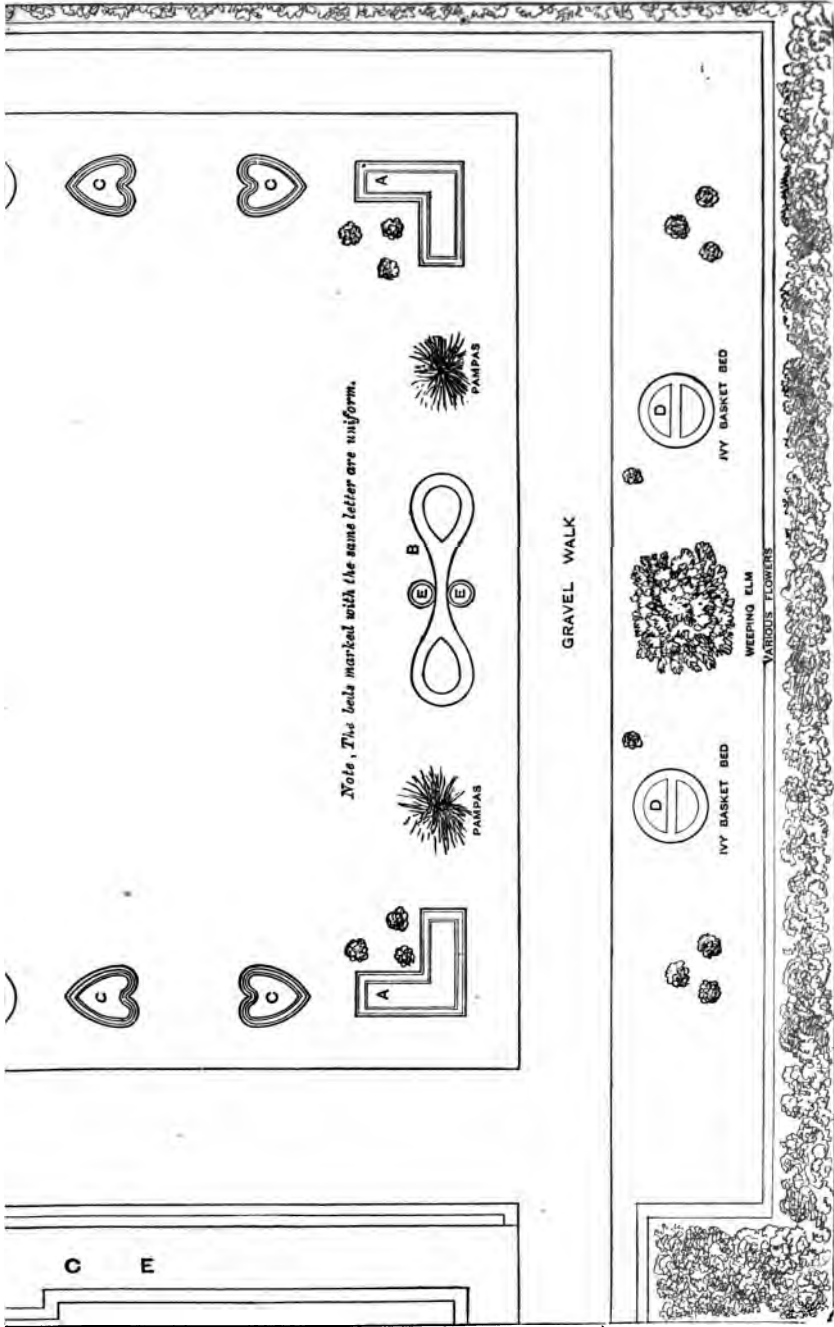
PAMPAS

GER. GLOW  
A  
LOB. WHITE PERFECTION  
ALY. AMICENA  
ECH. SEC. GLAUGA

C  
GER. PETER CRIVEE &  
LOB. WHITE PERFECTION MIXED  
MISTY BUNNIX  
DAPHNINEA AUREA  
ECH. SEC. GLAUGA

B  
MIXED SUBTROPICAL PLANTS  
IVY BORDER  
STANDARD FUCHIA  
MISTY BUNNEX

T E R R A



LAWN AND FLOWER BEDS AT KENSINGTON PALACE

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Vertical line on the right side of the page.

## PRINCESS MARY, DUCHESS OF TECK'S GARDEN AT KENSINGTON PALACE.

**W**HETHER laying-out and planting a garden demand any great skill or power of the mind it is not my intention to say ; but, whether or not, this humble pursuit has not been deemed unworthy of philosophers, poets, and men of taste ; and a brilliant assemblage of great men have exercised their talents on the subject of gardening, and given it their sanction on paper and in practice—such as Bacon, Temple, Pope, Addison, Walpole, Sir Walter Scott, Gilpin, Knight, Price, and Paxton ; time would fail me to tell all who have deemed gardening worthy of their regard. The list might easily be swelled by the addition of royal patrons without travelling into distant times or countries. Our own sovereign is well known to be deeply interested in horticulture. The late Prince Consort personally superintended the royal gardens at Buckingham Palace while a change in the style of laying them out was going on, also the gardens at Osborn House and Balmoral Castle. Prince Teck's name may be added to the list of noble amateurs ; for the alterations which have been made in the private gardens near Kensington Palace, and White Lodge, Richmond Park, are after his designs, and have been carried out under his direction.

The leading feature of the Princess Teck's Garden is that the formal and picturesque are combined with utility and convenience. For a modern garden of limited size, this, I think, is one of the most complete.

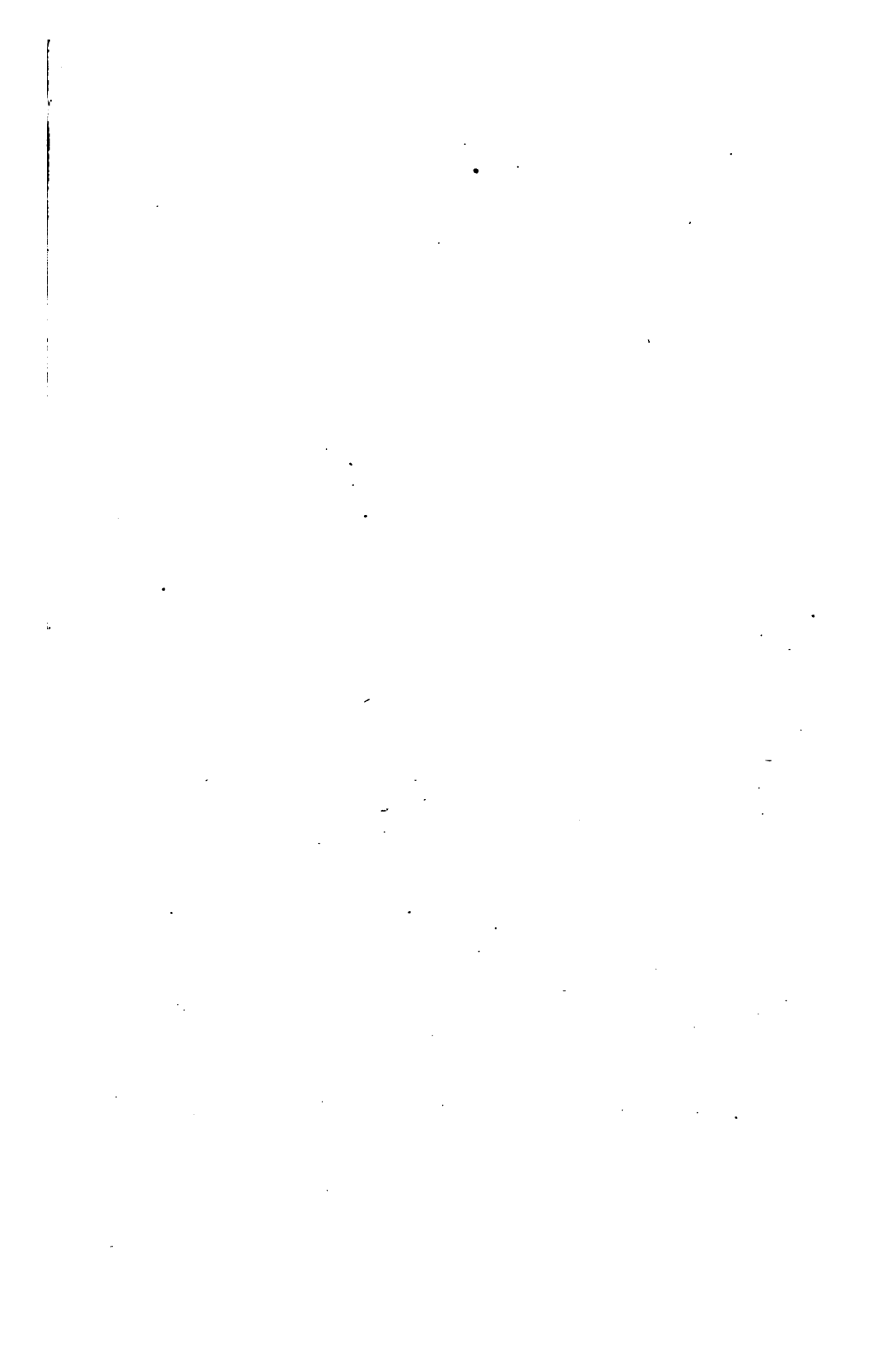
The accompanying plan represents a square on the east front of the old Royal Palace in Kensington Gardens, surrounded by a belt of deciduous-flowering and evergreen shrubs, the rectangular piece of lawn in the centre being laid out as shown in our illustration.

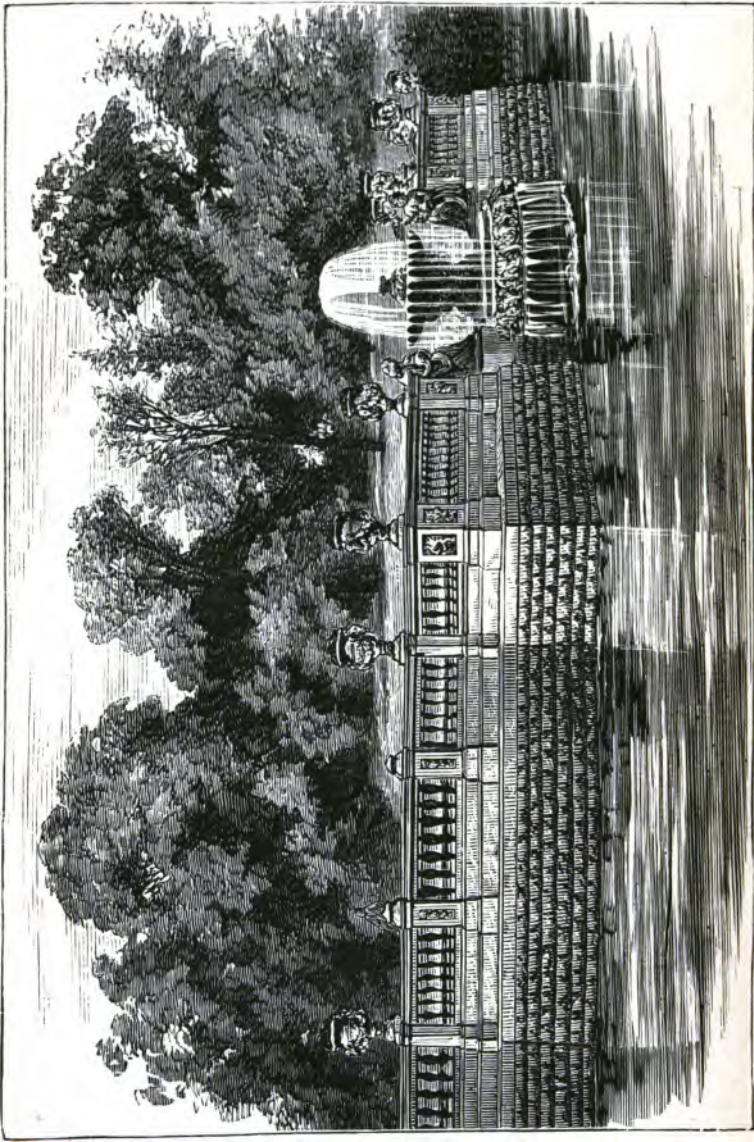
The beds around the margin are gay in summer with flowering plants, the bright colours of which are toned down by the cool green turf and surrounding belt of shrubs. The two circular basket-shaped beds on the south side, and some of the beds on the lawn, are surrounded with Ivy edgings, an arrangement by which a pleasing effect is produced, not only during summer, but also in spring, when these beds are full of Tulips, Hyacinths, and other early-flowering bulbs. Unsightly walls here and there have been trellised, and ornamented with creepers, and on the lawn are many interesting specimen plants, but so placed as not to interfere with the open centre of green well-kept turf.

On the north side of the palace is a sloping bank, and at the bottom the walk runs in gentle curves, and leads into arbours and picturesque nooks and corners. These little retreats are delightful on a hot summer's day; aye, and in the evening too, when all is still and calm. The space here is limited and confined, but there is much variety. The exterior of the garden has a diversified border of shrubs and flowers, intersected with gravel walks traced in easy flowing lines. The interior is laid out with as much variety as the plot will admit; the shrubs are dotted about on the irregular surface, making an interesting and attractive scene.









KENSINGTON GARDENS

## KENSINGTON GARDENS.

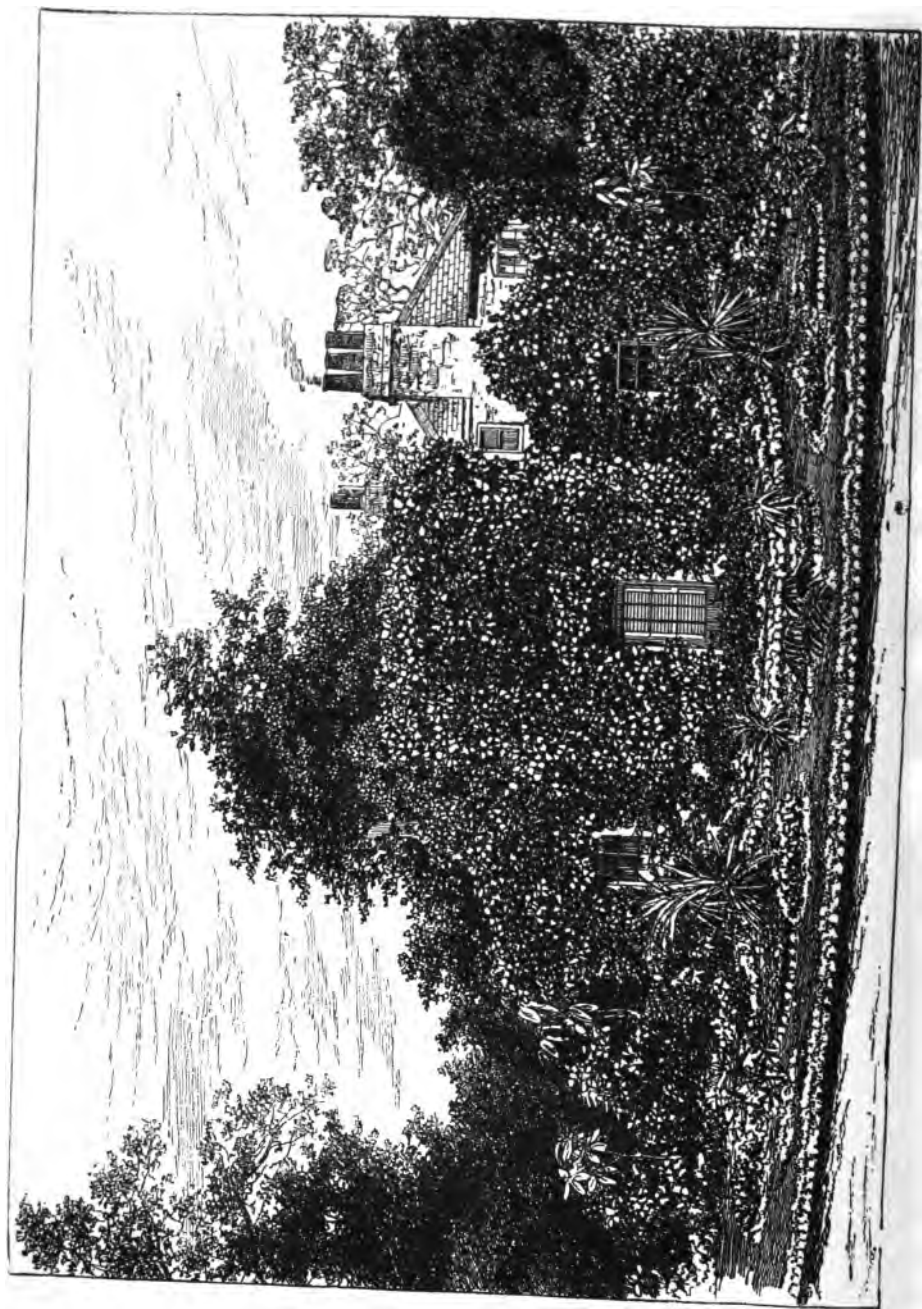
**T**HIS beautiful place of public resort is 250 acres in extent, and is pre-eminently favoured by being the chosen resort of rank and fashion. Kensington Gardens are surrounded with wealth and luxury, and are the centre of a fashionable quarter of the metropolis. The mighty power of money is evidenced on all sides in the magnificent mansions which have risen during the last few years, where only a short time previously were fields and market gardens. The change has been from comparative insignificance into affluence and fame; but the Gardens seem to present nearly the same general features now that they did when surrounded by market gardens, and were then, as now, remarkable for the splendid old trees which are to be seen in all parts; and judging from the healthy young specimens which may be seen growing, and the great ability displayed in the planting of them, there will be no lack of shade for generations to come, for here we have beautiful avenues, groves, and glades among young trees growing every year into beauty.

The fine lines of trees that form the avenues running from the round pond to the east, north-east and south-east were planted by the late Mr. Mann about half-a-century ago. The old trees had then been decaying for some years, making gaps that young trees could not fill; and as there was space sufficient to admit a line of young trees being planted in front of the old, this was done, and the result is that there are groves of half-grown and flourishing specimens, the older and taller trees in the rear towering above them, and blending their foliage with them in a very pleasing manner. The ornamental

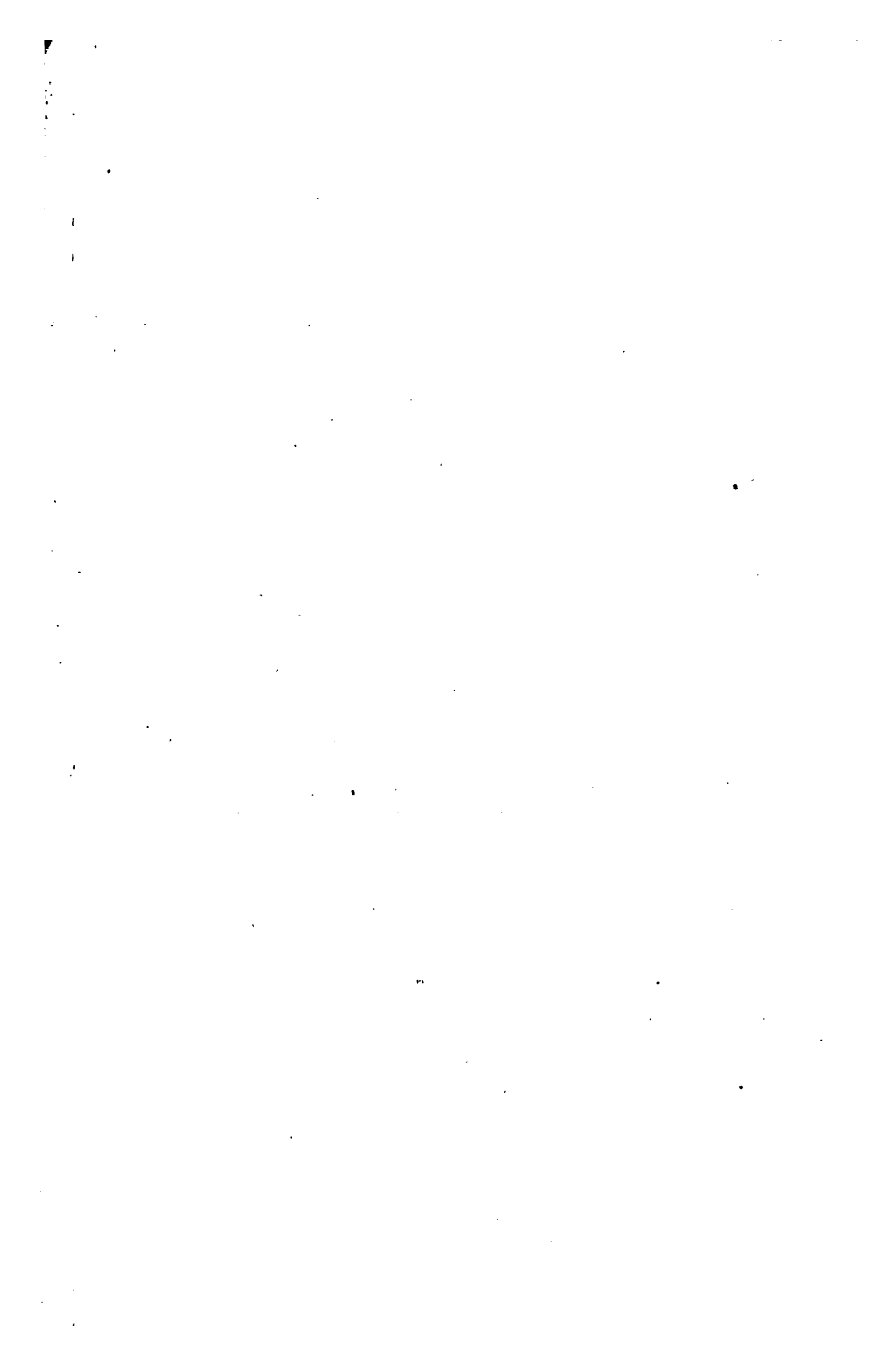
effect of their association is greatly enhanced in the autumn, for the old trees change colour before the young trees, bringing out with marked distinctness the variety of foliage-tints, and clear outline of forms. It is said that in a grove or an avenue the same object is seen from beginning to end. Granted, but in Kensington Gardens there is a perpetual change, for here are groves of Limes and avenues of Elms; in fact they meet and cross each other in all directions, and there are also groves of Chestnuts, Hornbeams, Planes, and Beeches. These have a simple and grand effect any sameness or without even formality. In the spring time there is something very charming in these rows of trees; every line has its peculiar tint of green, which is soft, fresh, and delicate, and very enjoyable, especially early in the morning. Nature's works are more beautiful at daybreak than at any other time, when the glittering dewdrops are still fresh upon the leaves, and the birds around are singing sweet songs of welcome to the opening day; and assuredly you may catch a wafting of flowery perfume, for the murky vapour emitted from surrounding chimneys cannot hinder the trees from growing, the birds from singing, nor the flowers from blooming.

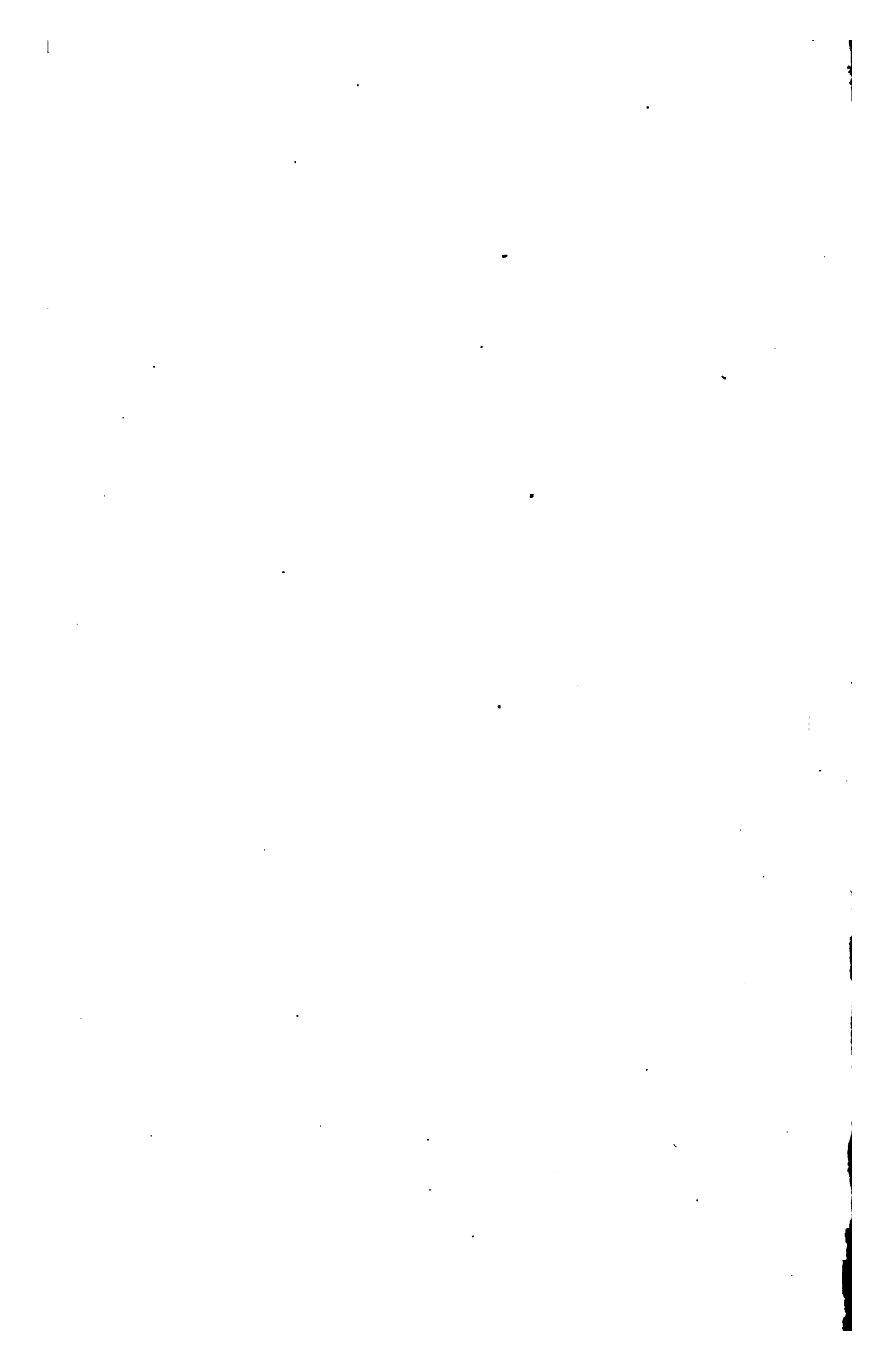
There are many pleasant walks and promenades to be found in these Gardens. From the high road, Kensington, to the high road, Bayswater, is a gravel walk 60 feet in width, and on each side are stately old Elm trees in excellent health. The banks of the Serpentine in these gardens popularly spoken of as the Long Water, have been much improved by the planting of ornamental trees, shrubs, beds of Rhododendrons, and flowers; also good gravel walks have been made leading to the fountains, which materially enhance the beauty of the place. North-east from this point the Gardens are very picturesque. There is that pleasing variety of outline for which scenes in nature are eminently distinguished; there is also a natural disposition of trees and shrubs, with ornamental waters, serpentine walks, plantations, and avenues, so associated as to form an harmonious whole. At this part of the Gardens there are some massive old trees, one of the most picturesque is a Wych Elm. Its knotty trunk is about 6 feet in diameter. Its foliage, though massive and thick, never appears heavy to the eye, owing to the lightness of the spray and the loose free manner in which the leaves adhere to the branches. This part is also adorned by a most beautiful specimen of the Horse Chestnut; it is standing alone, and has expanded its branches over





THE COTTAGE IN KENSINGTON GARDENS







a large extent of ground, forming a charming summer shelter; there are also many fine Beeches. The Beech attains to a great magnitude when standing alone, and exhibits the appearance of a round-headed and spreading tree, but when it is surrounded by other lofty trees it loses this characteristic. One here surrounded by Lime trees is 120 feet in height, and the trunk 6 feet from the ground is 12 feet in circumference. The Beech is one of the most ornamental of forest trees; its smooth bark, its dignity, its pendulous boughs, and its glossy foliage render it a chief ornament in any landscape. For public walks, drives, and avenues it ranks in the first class for picturesque beauty. An avenue of Beeches may be seen from the fountains, as shown in the engraving, running in a south-westerly direction. There is no fear of Kensington Gardens becoming an open plain if the planting of trees is carried out as it has been for the last forty-five years.

The Albert Memorial is a fine addition to the Gardens, and is at all times a source of admiration to visitors, and the general opinion of observers concerning this fine piece of work is that the Prince was worthy of it, as he did so much for the arts and sciences during his lifetime. This portion of Kensington Gardens formerly belonged to Hyde Park, and a few years back was taken away on the principle of robbing Peter to pay Paul; and those who can remember this corner when belonging to Hyde Park, and will compare what it was then with what it is now, will best appreciate the alteration, for what was an untidy and desolate-looking piece of ground has been transformed into a charming pleasure garden.

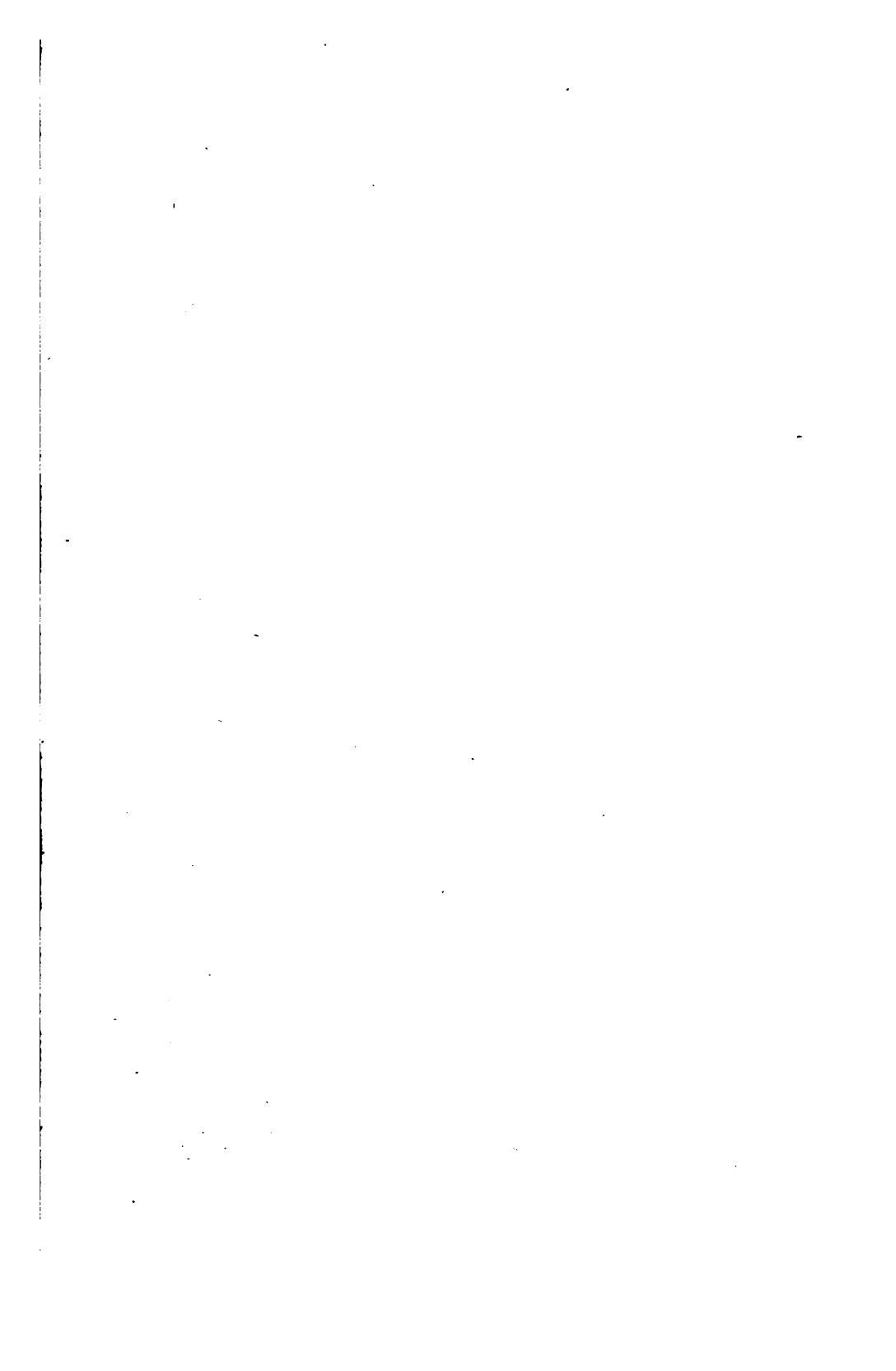
The long flower walk is the most fashionable and at the same time the pleasantest promenade in the Gardens; it is 700 yards long, and possesses many charms. The botanist of high culture may be gratified and the public be interested, for here is a large assortment of choice trees and shrubs on each side of the walk correctly named, and the shrubberies are fringed with herbaceous, bulbous, subtropical, and bedding plants.

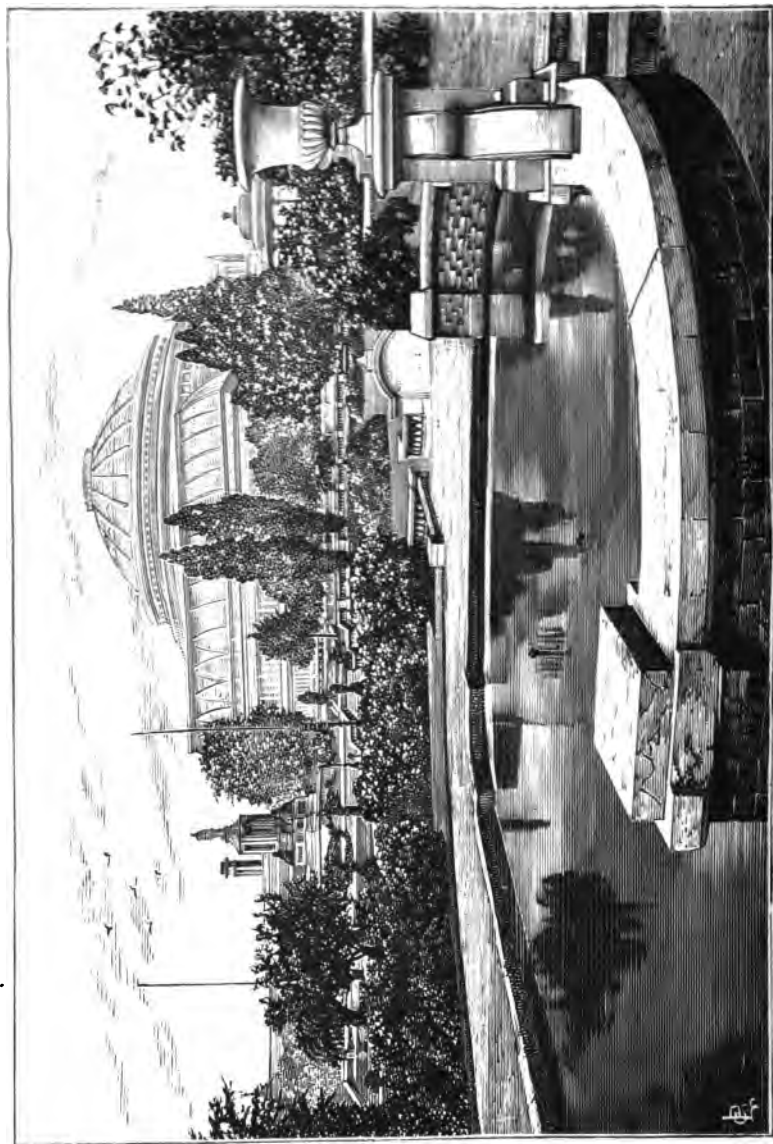
The Ivy cottage in the Gardens and its semicircular garden plot opposite attracts thousands of admiring spectators during the summer months, and for their comfort chairs are placed in shady spots under the forest trees by which the cottage is in part surrounded. The round pond near the palace was made in the reign of George II. by his consort Queen Caroline.

The Gardens were almost private in the reign of George II., the

public being admitted on Saturdays only when the King and Court were absent, and then only in full-dress costume, and down to a much later period there were restrictions in force, giving the Gardens something of a private nature ; but now they are free.







ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS KENSINGTON

## THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, KENSINGTON.

**T**HESE gardens occupy about twenty-three acres. They are a parallelogram in shape, surrounded by colonnades and covered arcades, and on the north side, in the centre of the arcades, is a very large conservatory. The gardens are laid out in the Italian style, planned with good taste, and eminently adapted for promenade by numerous intersections of grass and gravel walks, highly embellished fountains, basins, canals, cascades, balustrades, vases of rich design, statues in marble and bronze, and numerous other embellishments; terraces, flights of steps, alcoves, and parapets; sloping lawns, and a variety of surface producing pleasing effects. The water for the fountains, cascades, &c., is supplied by an artesian well 400 feet in depth, which is capable of supplying a million gallons in twenty-four hours of a pure and soft quality suitable for the purpose of the garden. The artificial adornments are brought into harmony with the natural beauties of the trees and shrubs, and the various climbing plants twine round and between the balusters, clustering on the tops and varying the height of the terrace walls in various styles. The arcades, alcoves, and projections from buildings are made supporters of climbing plants, softening down the sharp outlines of masonry.

The trees have grown to a size producing depth of greenness and breadth of shadow, and break the continuity of view, so that the eye cannot range over the whole space, as formerly, without being attracted to some pleasing forms of vegetation; and in all parts of the grounds there begins to appear that boldness of relief which only time could give. All the decorations of this garden are highly ornamental, and accord with the surrounding style and character of the buildings; and if well kept up it would become very popular, for it is well situated for fashionable resort, and

## THE ROYAL PARKS AND GARDENS OF LONDON.

The waters are varied with islands and plantations, which are connected together by rustic bridges; and on the shore most of the trees are some grand forest trees, Oaks, Elms, Beeches, Poplars, Limes, and other trees of stately growth. The surface of the waters, other branches gracefully over the surface of the clear surface of the lake. The Queen, who was fine, used to breakfast in the open air under the trees that fringe the ornamental waters. Beyond these there are thickets of choice shrubs, deciduous trees, and some of the trees that fringe the ornamental waters. Beyond these there are thickets of choice shrubs, deciduous trees, and some of the trees that fringe the ornamental waters.

On the more level part of this varied surface there are noble specimens of trees and shrubs. The undulations of the ground in one direction is so managed that it seems to be quite natural, and it acquires its naturalness and the planting. The most rules of art in the formation and the planting. The most rules of art in the formation and the planting. The most rules of art in the formation and the planting.

The Prince Consort when staying at the Palace. Some of the walks are quite arches over with Laburnums, Honeysuckles, Guelder-rose, and scarlet-flowering Thorns, which were planted by the Prince's hand, and among and under these he would oftentimes lead his children at early dawn to hear the song of the thrush or the blackbird. The Prince was intensely fond of birds, and these gardens are almost peopled by the feathered songsters, for it was a place of the constant aim of the Royal father to teach his children to know the names of the birds, and it has been exemplified in the Royal Family. The children were also taught to take interest in flowers, and had each their own little garden, which was a source of great delight to them, where they had planted some flowers which they cherished, because they had planted them, and watched them. Healthy exercise in gardening is a recreation natural, simple, and pure which may be enjoyed.

in all stages of society from the prince to the peasant, bringing blessings to the palace and peace to the cottage. Gardening improves the heart as well as the taste; it refreshes the body and lightens the spirits, and the more refined the taste the more exquisite the gratification that may be enjoyed in every cherished garden.

Bedding plants are of course used in the Buckingham Palace gardens, and some of the most agreeable effects are those produced by isolated masses or small groups of detached beds, which afford scope for only a few simple colours. There is, however, a geometric garden proper, which consists of a grand circular scheme of nineteen beds, which I have seen effectively arranged, planted with choice and suitable plants, and kept with scrupulous care.

The conservatory is on the north side of the Palace, and like it, lacking elegance, and unfortunately is not at all well adapted for the growing of plants, and to keep it in good order the plants must be frequently changed. I have seen it look very beautiful in the autumn with Chrysanthemums of both the larger varieties and Pompons, grouped with specimen shrubs and fine-foliaged plants in which they appear to greater advantage than when exhibited by themselves.

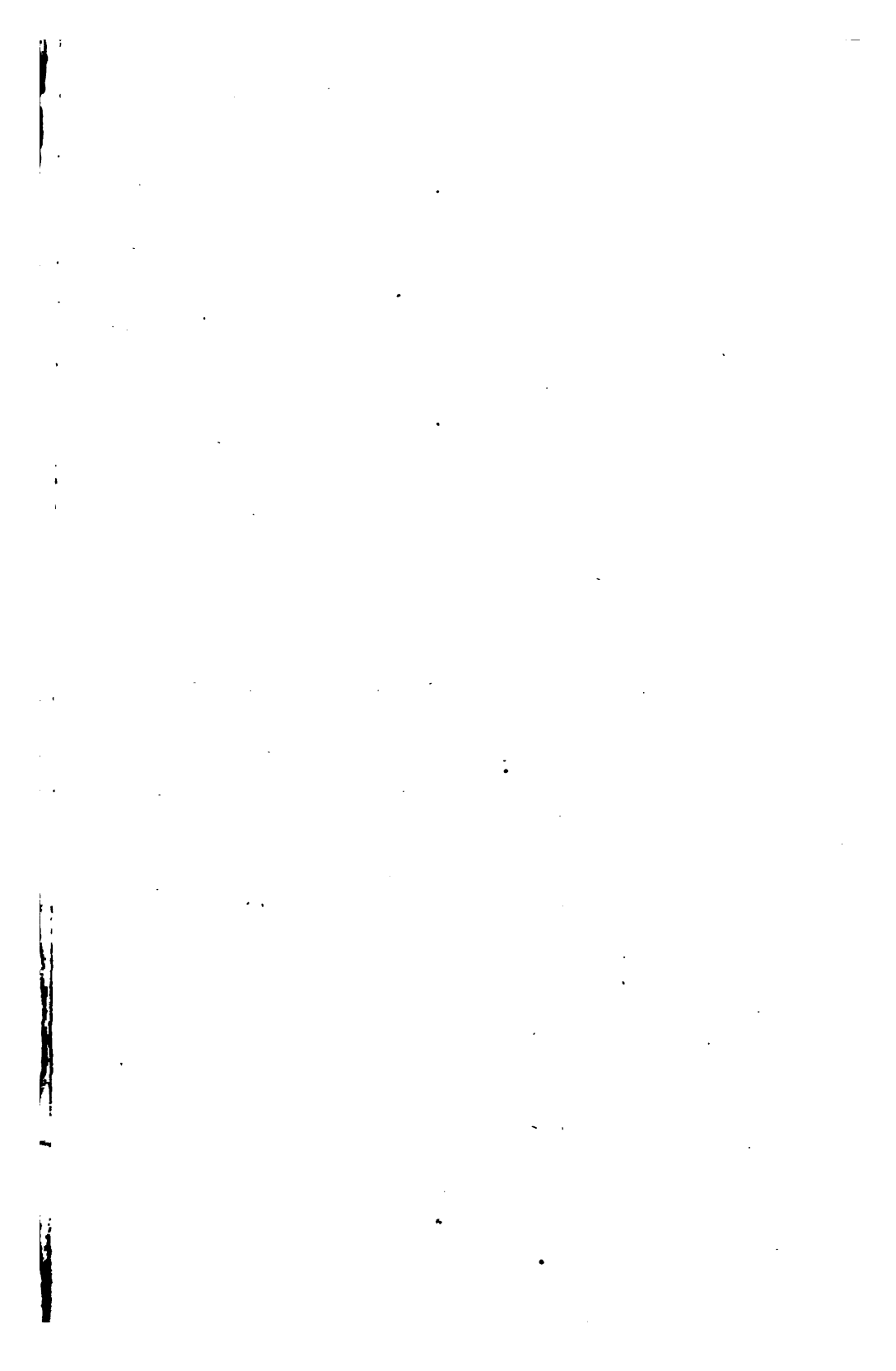
The Chrysanthemum is the favorite flower of all classes, and it is one of the flowers admired by our Queen; Chrysanthemums are therefore extensively grown out of doors in these gardens. They peep up amongst the shrubs, fringe the walks, cover the banks, and make the whole place gay as if wholly devoted to this autumnal flower, which it is not, for there are displays of all kinds as the seasons revolve. Hardy Herbaceous Perennials and old-fashioned plants are also appreciated by the Royal family, and are cultivated in this park. A collection of those plants is a source of pleasure at all seasons. Great diversity is found in this class of plants. They vary in form, stature, foliage, colour, odour, and time of day in which the different kinds expand or close their flowers. Many of those old border plants are curious as well as beautiful, and are capable of affording delight to the cultivator, and gratification to the beholder. Let us take a few familiar examples of Hardy flowers. The common White Lily (*Lilium candidum*) is one of the loveliest of all common plants, and has a noble appearance when allowed to take care of itself. The same

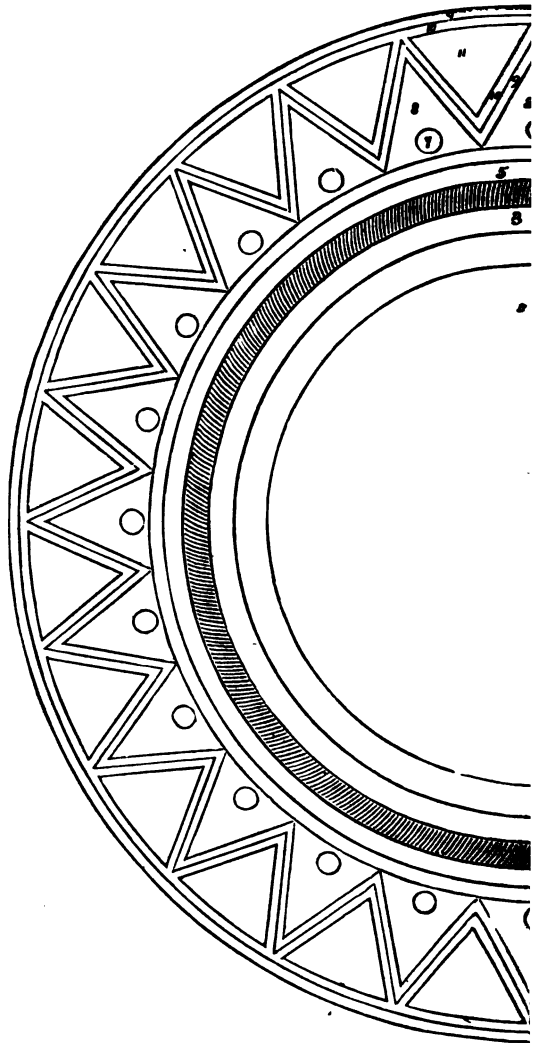
may be said of the Turk's Cap Lily, the Orange Lily, the Scarlet Martagon Lily, and several others which are grown in these gardens. Canterbury Bells, Double Rockets and Stocks, impart beauty and fragrance. The Lily of the Valley and Solomon's Seal are two beautiful old border plants, which may be allowed to spread thickly in the neighbourhood of shrubs, for they thrive in the shade. Several of the larger species of Iris and, also, Sweet Woodruff, grow well in shaded places. The latter, when dried, has the odour of new mown hay. The Evening Primrose is a favourite hardy flower. The Hollyhock breaks the horizon, and itsobelisks of colour render it the best landscape plant we possess. Yet, in many well-kept gardens it is not to be seen; but if an artist attempted to draw the garden, he would introduce the Hollyhock whether it was really there or not.

Let it suffice, then, that horticulture is fairly represented. Mr. Humphrey, late gardener at White Lodge, Richmond Park, is the gardener at Buckingham Palace. He was appointed in 1874, and succeeded the late Mr. George Wyness.



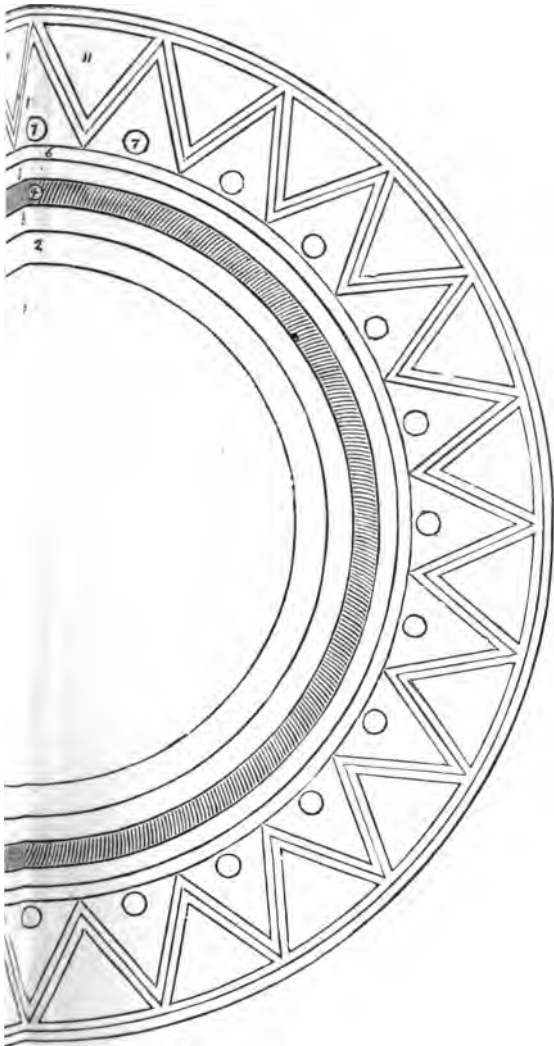






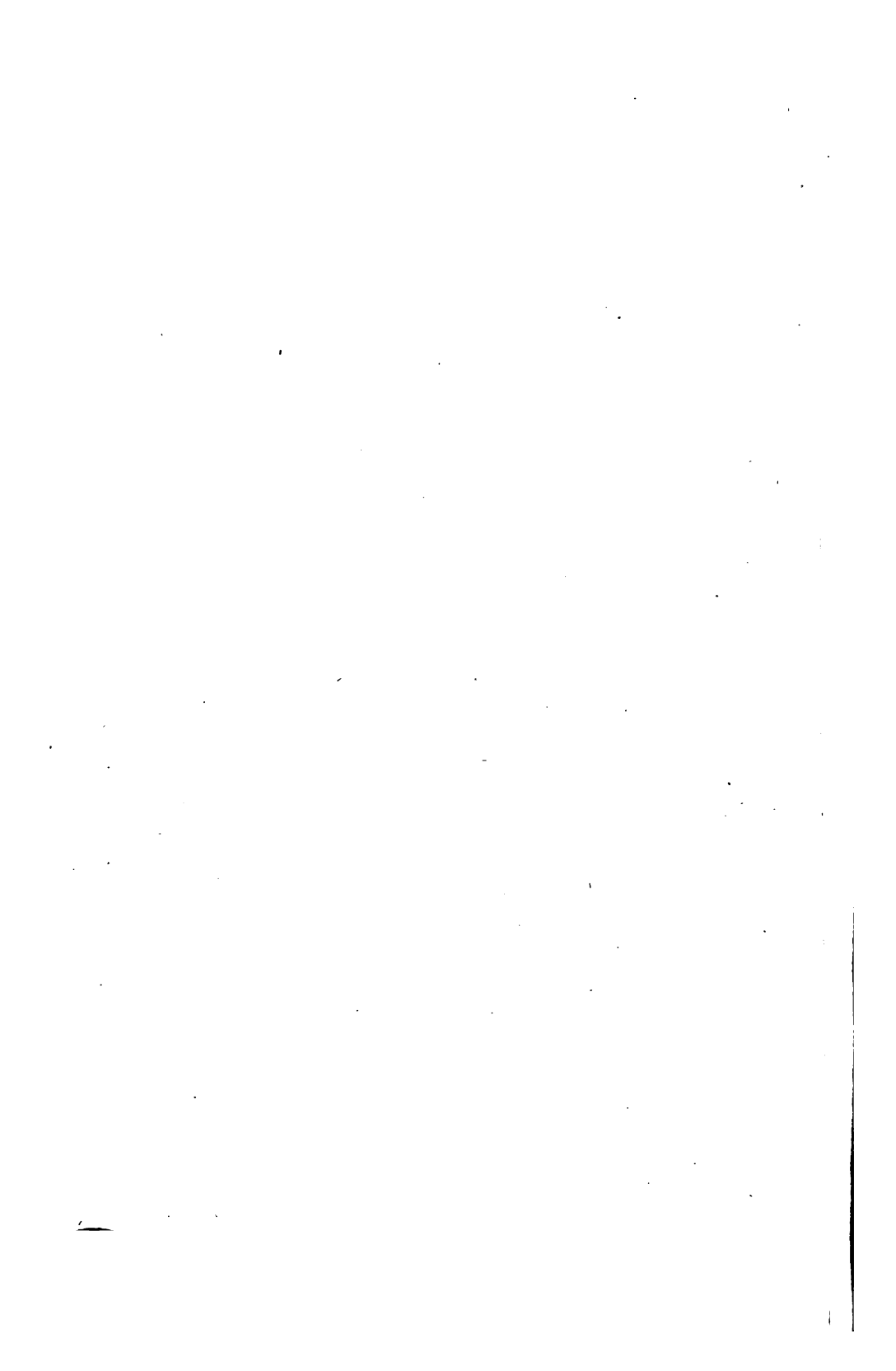
CIRCULAR BED IN THE ROYAL HO

1. *Canna Annei*.
2. *Canna discolor*.
3. *Coleus Verschaffelti*.
4. A stone frame, rising 2½ feet.
5. Bright scarlet *Pelargonium Vesuvius*.
6. Silver-edged *Pelargonium Princess Alexandra*.



**HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS**

- 7. Single plants of *Cineraria maritima compacta*.
- 8. *Alternanthera magnifica*.
- 9. *Echeveria secunda glauca*.
- 10. Golden Pyrethrum.
- 11. *Lobelia pumila grandiflora*.

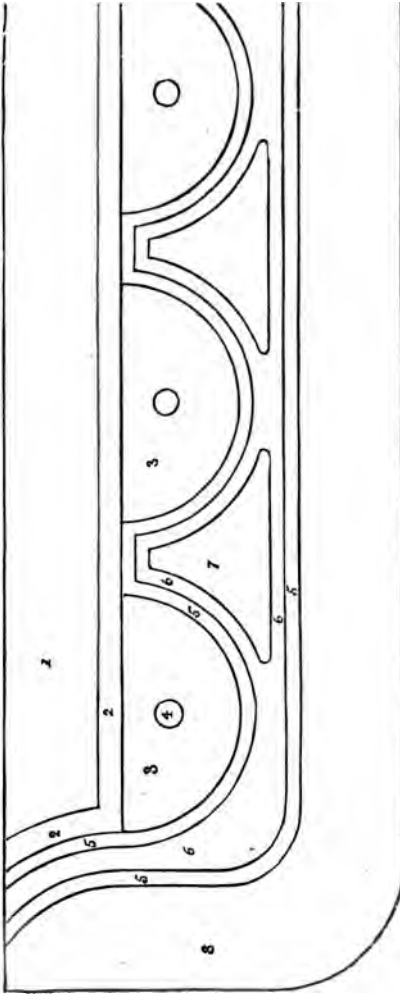


Stimulated (some have said intoxicated) by this prosperity, the Society resolved to take a lease from the Duke of Devonshire of the present grounds at Chiswick, and abandoning the gardens at Kensington and Ealing, to concentrate all their operations there. The land consisted of thirty-three acres, and was leased at a yearly rent of £300 a year, with a power of renewal for ever upon a fine of £450 every thirty years. At the end of the first thirty years this power was not exercised, and a renewed lease at the same rent was entered upon for another thirty years, with power to relinquish possession on giving one year's notice. This lease will come to a termination on the 29th of September, 1881. The bedding in the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens at South Kensington has always been good. With a proper play of colour, variety of form, and an harmonious relation throughout, the effect is rich and pleasing. Neutral colours have been largely used and properly arranged; and to maintain the popularity of bedding a change was needed, for people had become tired of always seeing beds of scarlet and yellow wherever they went; the public taste has considerably improved, and people now appreciate soft colours in flowers and leafage judiciously combined, and even foliage plants alone for bedding are becoming the first fashion. It is no wonder; for when they are well arranged, and contrasted with care and good taste, they are very effective, and may successfully assert the first position in the parterre.

The design at the top of the large central walk in the Royal Horticultural Society's Garden at South Kensington consists of a series of beds round a large circular one shown in the accompanying design with a *jardinette* in the centre of it. This is a very pretty piece of colouring, and a happy combination of foliage and flowers, which the design and the description of the plants used will show. In another part of the garden there is a long border at the foot of a wall, and it looks like a waving ribbon. It is richly ornamented with choice plants arranged in an artistic and elegant manner, as the design will explain.

The Society is governed by an efficient Council, of which the Right Hon. the Lord Aberdare, is the president; aided by committees composed of the most practical horticulturists of the day.

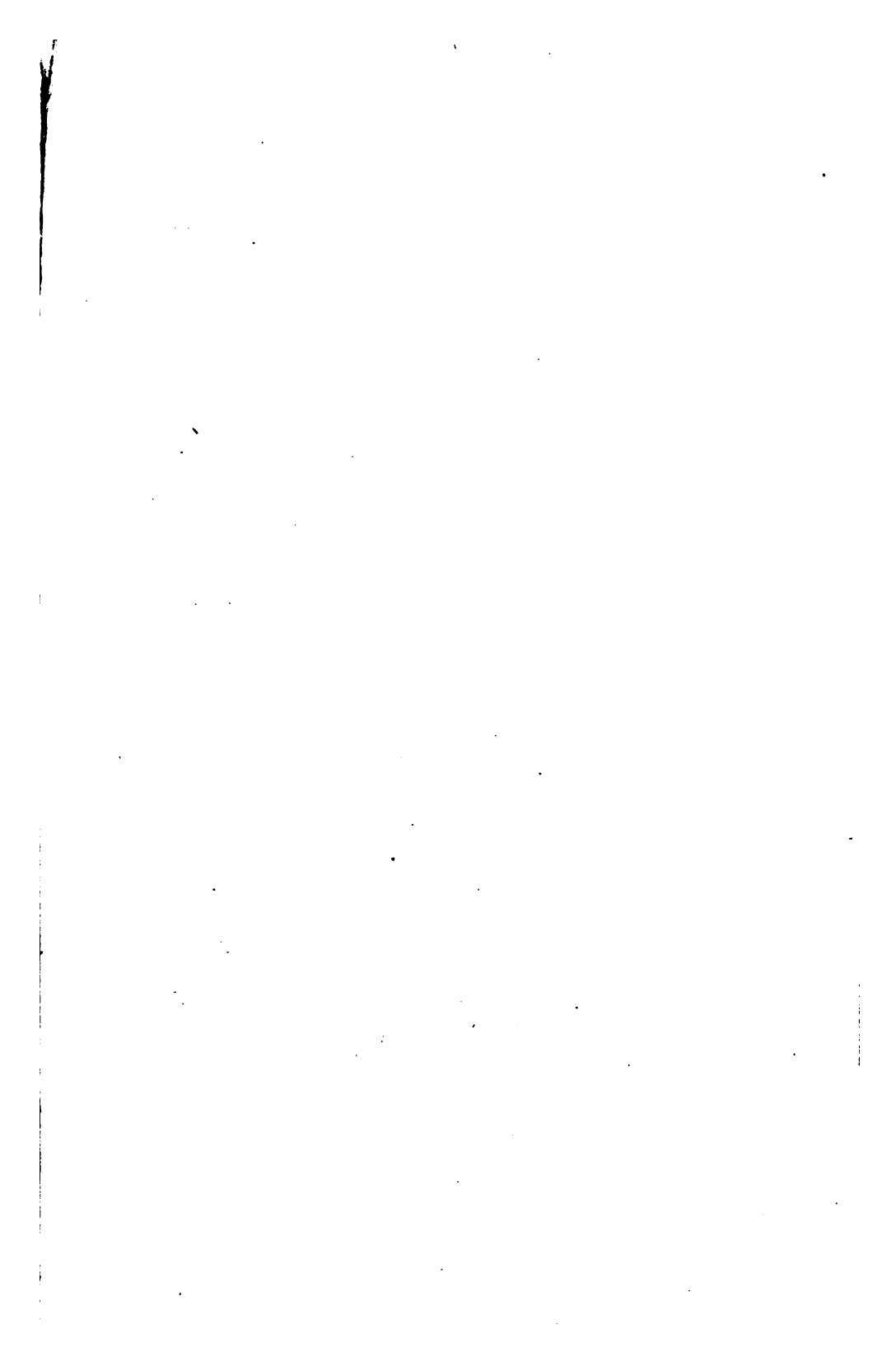
Both the gardens at South Kensington and Chiswick are under the skilful superintendence of Mr. A. F. Barron.



BORDER IN THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS

Scale feet.

- |                                               |                              |                             |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Pink Pelargonium Christine.                | 3. Althermanthera amcena.    | 6. Golden Pyrethrum.        |
| 2. Silver-edged Pelargonium Flower of Spring. | 4. Echeveria metallica.      | 7. Lobelia Erinus speciosa. |
|                                               | 5. Echeveria secunda glauca. | 8. Grass.                   |







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succeeded that most visitors to the gardens look upon the undulations and curves rather as the work of nature than of art.

The next consideration was to bring into view, by proper openings between the trees, all the picturesque features the locality was capable of affording ;—namely, wood, water, and hills ; besides spires and such like architectural accompaniments—which would impart beauty and variety to the landscape. Advantage was taken of trees and single specimens in the foreground. No tree was cut down that could be worked in the picture, knowing that such materials are not to be obtained until after years of patient waiting—at the same time, there was no want of proper courage and discrimination for all trees which were not suitably placed were cleared away, and those left clearly show how much may be done by judiciously removing superfluous trees. Good taste was also exercised in the selection of new materials—the choice of newer trees and shrubs ; and the manner in which they are disposed, both in groups and as single specimens, is such, that shows them to the greatest advantage, and an effect is produced on which the eye can dwell with pleasure.

The garden is ornamental and park-like in appearance. It has been so judiciously planned and planted that it looks much more extensive than it is, especially as it merges into the surrounding scenery ; the trees, shrubs, and lake in Regent's Park appearing as if they were part of the garden. Besides the broad straight gravel walk leading from the principal entrance to the conservatories there are winding paths leading to shady groves and pleasant retreats. The garden is instructive as well as being attractive, for the plants are arranged according to the natural system. There is also a flower garden for the arrangement of colours, a geographical garden, an exhibition ground, a winter garden or conservatory, houses for tropical, subtropical, medical, economic, aquatic plants, &c., all well stocked with specimens.

The first portion of the conservatory was built in 1846 from the joint design of Mr. Decimus Burton (the Architect of the Society) and Mr. Richard Turner, by whose firm at Dublin the whole of the work was executed ; in 1871 the east wing and corridor were added, and in 1876 the west wing was completed, both these additions being executed by Messrs. Turner. The entire structure, with the exception of the corridor, is of glass and iron, and measures 235 feet in length by 100 feet in breadth.

The summer exhibitions of plants, flowers, and fruit, commenced in 1843, and of spring flowers in 1859, have been continued to the present time. Exhibitions of Rhododendrons planted in the ground were began in 1849 and continued up to 1874, when special exhibitions of Clematises, Roses, &c., were introduced.

Botanical lectures in the museum, commenced in 1853 by the lamented Professors Edward Forbes and Arthur Henfrey, are now continued by Professor Robert Bentley.

The gardens, owing to their near vicinity to the medical and other schools of London, have for many years been of much service in supplying illustrative specimens for the use of professors, teachers, &c. Students of all kinds and artists duly recommended are admitted freely to the gardens. Nearly five hundred free orders were issued last year for terms of from one to six months, and in 1875 nearly 33,000 cut specimens were distributed to teachers and students.

Good results will certainly follow these liberal measures, namely, the diffusion of Botanical knowledge, and a more general love of plants (a taste that is rapidly increasing through the medium of this and other kindred societies,) will be promoted. The study of plants is one of the most delightful exercises for the mind, and is a subject fraught with substantial benefits, both commercially and medicinally. The resources of the vegetable world are inexhaustible, and there may be found, in every plant, something to astonish and delight us; for there, as Cowper has said we may—

“Mask the workings of the Power,  
That shuts within the seed the future flower.  
Bids these in elegance of form excel;  
In colour these and those delight the smell.  
Sends Nature forth, the daughter of the skies,  
To dwell on earth and charm all human eyes.”

The range of houses (150 feet) in the garden of medicinal plants, built by the present Secretary in 1874, already contains one of the best collections of economic plants.

Highly is the Society indebted to the zeal and abilities of individuals whose names are familiar, especially to James de Carle Sowerby, the late Secretary, and William Sowerby, his son, the present Secretary. The excellent President, His Serene Highness

the Duke of Teck, has greatly contributed to the welfare of the Society; the garden has also an able superintendent in Mr. W. Coomber.







HYDE PARK—THE DELL

## HYDE PARK.

**I**T is probable that this name is a corruption of the Anglo-Saxon designation of part of the manor *Eia*, and which may have derived its title from *Ea*, running water, as the rivulet Tyburn passed through its entire length. The manor of Hyde Mr. Walford says, was in the possession of the Abbey of Westminster at the time the Domesday Book was compiled, and remained in the hands of the monks until seized upon by King Henry at the time of the Reformation. Of the manor of Hyde we know that its woods afforded to the monks both firewood and shelter for their game and waterfowl; and there is extant a document in which William Boston, the Abbot, and the rest of the Convent of Westminster, with their entire assent, consent, and agreement, handed over to his Majesty "the seyte, soyle, circuyte, and precincte of the manor of Hyde, with all the demayne lands, tenements, rentes, meadowes, and pastures of the said manor, with all other profytes and commodities to the same appertayning and belonging, which be now in the tenure and occupation of one John Arnold."

"Henry's main object in appropriating this estate," observes Mr. Larwood, "seems to have been to extend his hunting grounds to the north and west of London. As we have already seen, the king had previously purchased that plot of ground which afterwards became St. James's Park. Marylebone Park (now the Regent's Park and surrounding districts) formed already part of the royal domain; and thus the manor of Hyde, connected with these, gave him an uninterrupted hunting ground, which extended from his palace of Westminster to Hampstead Heath. That some such idea existed in the royal mind appears from a proclamation for the preservation of his game, issued in July, 1536, in which it is stated that 'As the King's most royal Majesty is desirous to have the games of

hare, partridge, pheasant, and heron preserved in and about the honour of his palace of Westminster, for his own disport and pastime, no person, on the pain of imprisonment of their bodies, and further punishment at His Majesty's will and pleasure, is to presume to hunt or hawk, from the palace of Westminster to St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and from thence to Islington, to Our Lady of the Oak, to Highgate, to Hornsey Park, and to Hampstead Heath.' It was, probably, also about this period that the manor of Hyde was made into a park—that is, enclosed with a fence or paling, and thus became still better adapted for the rearing and preserving of game. And here it may be fit to observe that its extent at that time and for long after was much greater than it is at present, reaching as far as Park-lane to the east and almost up to the site of Kensington Palace to the west."

Cunningham observes that to the passionate fondness of the early English sovereigns for the chase we owe in all probability the parks of London. What was a passion in our Williams and Edwards became in their successors a fashion also. Even the awkward and timid James deemed it a part of his kingcraft to affect a love of the chase. Hence the formation of St. James's Park by Henry VIII., and the retention of Hyde Park and Mary-bourne Park by that king and his successors when other lands appropriated by the Crown at the dissolution of the monasteries were squandered away as lavishly as they were covetously grasped in the first instance. There are circumstances which would lead us to attribute to Henry VIII. a more extensive project than that of merely studding the country in the vicinity of the royal residence with deer parks.

Hyde Park occupies nearly 400 acres. The sheet of water ironically called the Serpentine, being nearly straight, was formed in 1770-3 according to the order of Queen Caroline; but the waterfall at its eastern end was not constructed until 1817. The angle which Apsley House occupies and a large portion of Kensington Gardens have been abstracted from the park.

Hyde Park was a favourite place of resort for those who brought in the 1st of May with the reverence once paid to it. Pepys breathes a sigh in his "Diary" on the evening of the 30th April, 1661 (he was then on a pleasure jaunt), to this effect:—"I am not in London to be at Hyde Park to-morrow morning, among the great gallants and ladies, which will be very fine." It was very fine, for Evelyn



has entered in his "Diary," under the date of the identical 1st of May referred to by Pepys:—"I went to Hide Park to take the air, where was His Majesty and an innumerable appearance of gallants and rich coaches, being now at time of universal festivity and joy." But even during the sway of the Puritans the Londoners assembled here "to do observance to May," as we learn from "Several Proceedings of State Affairs, 27th April to 4th May, 1654."—"Monday, 1st May. This day was more observed by people going -maying than for divers years past, and indeed much sin committed by wicked meetings with fiddlers, drunkenness, ribaldry, and the like; great resort came to Hyde Park, many hundreds of coaches and gallants in attire, but most shameful powdered-hair men, and painted and spotted women. Some men played with a silver ball, and some took other recreation. But His Highness the Lord Protector went not thither nor any of the Lords of the Commonwealth, but were busy about the great affairs of the Commonwealth."

A resident has observed in a local periodical that a map of Hyde Park about the year 1736 or 1737 shows the turnpike and gallows at Tyburn, and a double row of walnut trees with a wide gravel walk between, running from north to south parallel to the Park Lane. In the centre of this avenue is a circular reservoir belonging to the Chelsea Waterworks, and from which not only Kensington Palace and the suburb were supplied, but also "the new buildings about Oliver's Mount" (now Mount Street) "and the northern parts of Westminster." Mr. Larwood tells us that the machinery used for forcing the supply was at that time so primitive that the water had to be conveyed to the houses on the high ground near Grosvenor Square by means of a mill turned by horses.

This avenue of walnut trees was standing till about the year 1810, when most of the trees, being much decayed and in danger of being blown down whenever the wind was high, were cut down, their wood being designed to make stocks for the muskets of our infantry.

In the map the "Ring" is marked with a large circle, apparently about 150 yards to the north of the east end of the Serpentine. Round the "Ring" appears a square of large trees, a few of which may, perhaps, still be standing. There is a small brook which runs into the Serpentine, near the present boathouse, from the neighbourhood of the Uxbridge Road, and two small ponds of water are

marked towards the south-east corner—one nearly where the statue of Achilles now stands, and the other nearer to the rear of Apsley House. The map shows also the two roads running parallel to the Serpentine on the south, marked respectively as "The King's Old Road or Lamp Road," and "The King's New Road," the former corresponding nearly with the Rotten Row of our time, and the latter running, as now, inside the park close to the Knightsbridge Road and Kensington Gore. On the north of the Serpentine there is apparently no regular road, except for about 100 yards from the eastern end, where it bends to the north away from the water towards the "Ring."

The "Ring" was a place of fashionable resort down to the reign of George II., when it was partly destroyed in the formation of the Serpentine river. Remnants of it were still traceable at the beginning of the century on the high ground directly behind the farmhouse. A few very old trees are even now to be found on that spot. Some of these are indeed ancient enough to have formed part of the identical trees round which the wits and beauties drove in their carriages, and, as Pennant says, "in their rotation exchanged, as they passed, smiles and nods, compliments or smart repartees." Plain as it was, it must have been a pleasant spot on a summer's afternoon. Situated on an upland space of ground one may imagine the pleasurable prospect from hence when all around was open country, and nothing intercepted the view from the Surrey hills to the high grounds of Hampstead and Highgate. One can easily imagine how delightful it must have been for the ladies who "came in their carriages from the hot play-house and close confined streets of the city, to be fanned by soft winds which blew over broad acres of ripening corn, flowering clover, and newly mown hay, or rustled through the Reeds and Willows on the banks of the pools."

Walker, in "The Original," in 1835, speaks of the "Ring" as being still traceable round a clump of trees near to the foot barracks, and enclosing an area of about 90 yards in diameter and 45 yards wide. "Here," he adds, "used to assemble all the fashions of the day, now diffused round the whole park, besides what is taken off by the Regent's Park."

Yet there is still no out-door spot in London that has such a world-wide reputation as this, and for a stranger to be in London during the season and not to visit it would be to miss a sight where

beauty, fashion, wealth, and luxury, and not a few men of rank and distinction from all parts of Europe, congregate. To the lovers of horses, too, the sight is unequalled, for here in the season he will see some of the finest animals that money and knowledge of quality can procure, also every kind of fashionable vehicle which the ingenuity of carriage builders can produce. There is a beautiful shady walk on each side of the Ladies' Mile, and those walks will improve every year, for the trees are still young, but the foliage is very fine and indicates health. The Albert Gate end of the Serpentine, which was formerly nothing but a dirty ditch, is now a charming little dell and an object of much admiration.



### SPRING FLOWERS IN HYDE PARK.

SPRING flowers are successfully grown in Hyde Park. Early Hyacinths are the chief ornaments, their beauty, fragrance, and variety combining to render them specially attractive. The collection includes the most useful kinds for the purpose of outdoor bedding. They are planted in oblong beds, one variety in a bed, the entire length of Park Lane, and the effect produced is charming, almost every hue from the most vivid down to the most soft and delicate in tints of colour being represented. The most effective beds are those of Amy, bright rich red; Robert Steiger, like the former, but deeper in colour; Sultan's Favourite, blush white, striped with carmine; Sir Edwin Landseer, dark glossy puce; Grandeur à Merveille, blush pink; Norma, delicate pink; Voltaire, blush white, wax-like; Grand Vainqueur and La Candeur, two of the purest and best whites; Regulus, porcelain blue, shaded white, excellent; Charles Dickens, pale shaded blue; William I., violet-black. Those are twelve of the best Hyacinths for bedding; they all flower at the same period, and they are of the same height, thus ensuring uniform and equal effect. A few beds planted with three colours are very pleasing.

Tulips are also extensively grown in this Park, the collection comprising the best sorts in cultivation, and perhaps no other plants either of early or late-blooming character produce such a glowing combination of colour with the same neat and diminutive

style of growth. A few of the most distinct and useful of the single sorts are:—Alida Maria, white tipped and flaked with cerise; Angelina, red and yellow; Artist, crimson; Canary, yellow; Cottage Maid, white and rose; Duc Van Thol, cinnabar red, with orange border; Eleonore, violet purple; Golden Prince, good form and sweet scented; La Cour de Brabant, yellow, with bronze red bars; Purple Crown, rich crimson; Thomas Moore, Orange buff; Vermilion Brilliant, bright scarlet. The best doubles are Agnes, bright scarlet; Duc Van Thol, red, with pale yellow margin; Etoile Cramoisie, violet crimson; Gloria Solis, rich bronze crimson; La Candeur, clear white; Murillo, blush rose; Regina Rubrorum, crimson; Rex Rubrorum, scarlet; Titian, bronze red, with pale yellow margin; Tournesol, scarlet and yellow; Yellow Tournesol, buff yellow, flushed with pale red; and Velvet Gem, crimson, small yellow marginal lines.

Hyde Park, also St. James's and the Green Parks, and Kensington Gardens, are under the skilful superintendence of Mr. Gibson.



## ST. JAMES'S AND THE GREEN PARKS.

**T**HE Green and the St James's Parks are allied in their history, as they are in contiguity, being divided only by about a hundred yards of iron fencing, and why the semblance of a distinction between them should be maintained is not easy to determine. The two Parks together are not more than 118 acres in extent. The ground was formerly waste land which was enclosed and improved by Henry VIII. who built a palace thereon, known as St. James's Palace, from which the Park took its name. Deer were kept in the Green Park, thus the grass would be short, and as the Park was almost free from trees, it naturally would be green. The two Parks were originally much larger than they are now; Pall Mall was formerly within the limits of St. James's Park, and George III. abstracted some of the ground in the Green Park to increase the private ground attached to Buckingham Palace.

There are some old trees in both these parks, but they are not nearly so fine as the trees in Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park.

St. James's Park is picturesque, the ground being undulated and much intersected by wood and water. One of the most distinguishing features is the lake; the great diversity of the plantations, and the variety of trees and shrubs that clothe the islands produce an agreeable effect. Magnificent edifices showing different architectural features, the outlines of the buildings being partially concealed by lofty trees, render the scene additionally attractive. The disposition of the trees testify that good taste was displayed in the formation and planting of these parks. The best of the trees are to be found in Birdcage Walk, and on the north side of the Park. Spring flowers were at one time largely grown in this park, and one side of it is called Spring Gardens, but flowers are not now very plentiful. Improvements are now in progress. The walks and paths have been made convenient for promenade, and cheerful

in appearance, by the smooth surface of bright yellow gravel; the grass also that used to be inferior, is now a great ornament, and is kept in good order. Flowers will no doubt follow as they would now be in keeping with other surrounding objects. Ornamental shrubs are numerous and good, and there is now a favourable opportunity afforded for their study, as the common and the botanical names are affixed to the specimens, which cannot fail to be appreciated by many visitors, for how often is the question asked in our parks, what is the name of that beautiful tree or ornamental shrub? The lake is a very favourite resort for skating, when frozen over in the winter, one of the reasons for its popularity being that its depth is not more than 4 feet, which renders it safe.

Boats and canoes are let out on hire during the summer, and are largely in request; water fowl are in great numbers, and so perfectly tame, that some of them will even allow you to take them up in your hand; the birds floating about give the lake a lively appearance.

The Green Park is rather formal and devoid of picturesque views. The great traffic of this Park demands that prominent attention be given to providing good gravel walks. The best trees are on the north-west sides, which impart shade to the walks and drives from Hyde Park Corner to Buckingham Palace. On the Piccadilly side there are rows of healthy young trees on both sides of the walk. In a few years these trees will form fine specimens, especially the Planes. Of all the trees which adorn the London parks, the Plane is the most beautiful and suitable, it attains a great height, has a wide-spreading head, a massive trunk, and smooth bark, which falls off in large irregular patches every year, imparting a striking character to the tree, and, moreover, its beautiful lobed leaves are free from the attacks of destructive insects. There are plenty of flowers in this Park, especially on the Piccadilly side, and in the summer-time this long row of beds is greatly appreciated by the public. Great care is taken of the grass as well as the flowers when the dry weather renders it needful. Large hydrants make the task of watering easy, and the grass, which is always kept green, enhances the beauty of the flowers. All the beds are filled with free-flowering plants with lively colours—such beds as the London public appear especially to admire.





VICTORIA PARK



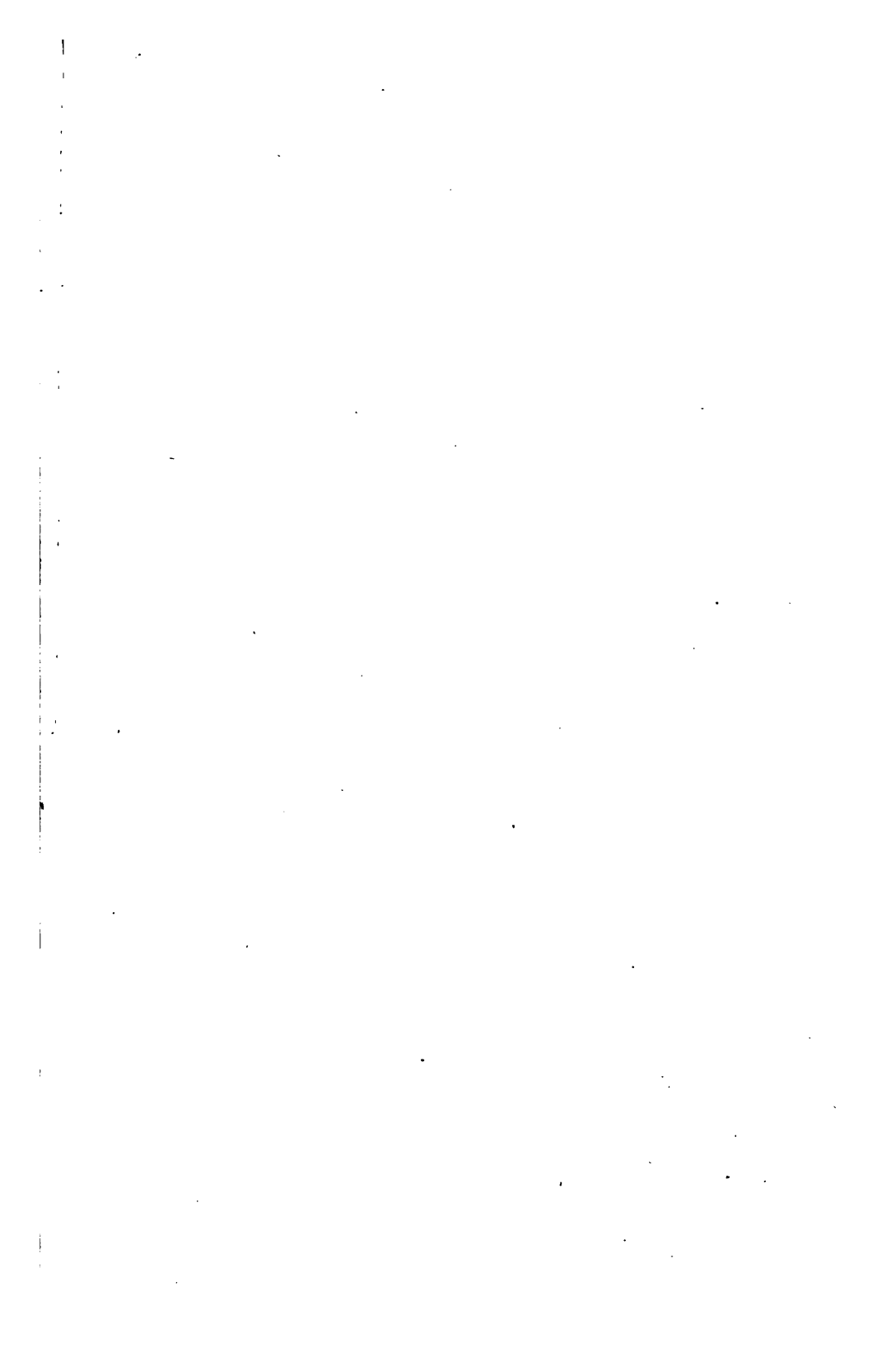
## VICTORIA PARK.

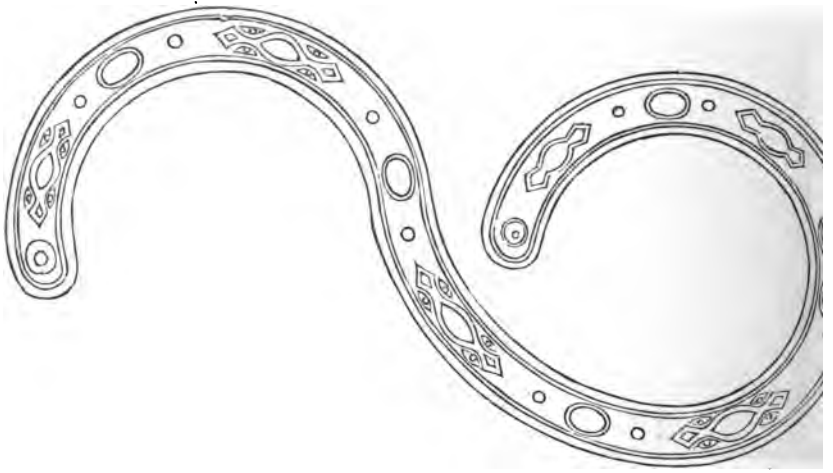
**T**HE ground was purchased with the money paid by the Duke of Sutherland to the Government for Stafford House, £72,000. The area of the park is about 290 acres. It is surrounded by an industrial population with but little leisure time for pleasure, and living for the most part in crowded workrooms and ill-ventilated dwellings. Such people know best how to appreciate the contrast between their usual surroundings and the beauties of Nature when a little leisure gives them an opportunity. The pure air, green grass, trees, shrubs, and bright flowers are nowhere more prized than at the East End. Bethnal Green, Hackney, Bow, and Whitechapel are proud of their park, and justly so, for they have a cricket ground (40 acres), a lake for boating and another for bathing, and they have also a gymnasium, and last, but not least, a magnificent display of flowers that is equal to anything seen in and about London. The designs and planting are varied and excellent—examples of good taste, which afford delight to all beholders. It is gratifying to observe that the people show by their demeanour that they know how to respect these benefits and protect a privilege conceded to them. They look upon the park as their own property, and the authorities do what they can to foster a taste for floriculture. It is evident also that plants are valued by people of the East, for thousands apply to the Park Superintendent at certain times of the year for cuttings, &c., which the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works has ordered to be distributed among them. As a means of further rendering assistance and instruction, plants are grown in the park and exhibited at the local shows. Friendly hints of management are also given, and not without effect, for the working classes exhibit plants that would be a credit to a West End show.

This park possesses horticultural attractions in no small degree, and maintains the first position for flowers in spring, summer and autumn. The spring commences with Hyacinths, Tulips, and other spring flowers of various and delicate colours filling the atmosphere with fragrance. Then comes the summer glow with a diversity of colours contrasted and harmonised, producing a picture at once pleasing and satisfying; and after the summer flowers have passed away come the autumn candidates for their share of admiration. The Chrysanthemum receives great attention in this neighbourhood, and an exhibition in the park of this flower attracts thousands in the dull days of November. The plants are brought to great perfection through unwearied diligence and care.

Although this is a young park, yet trees abound. There are shady avenues of Limes and Elms, and on all sides handsome specimens are towering above the shrubs, such as the *Pinus excelsa* from Nepal, the *Cedrus Deodara* from India, the Tulip Tree from North America, Cypress trees from California, and on the turf in a recess is a thriving example of *Salisburia adiantifolia*, the Maiden-hair Tree. The deciduous Cypress is growing freely, also the Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus glandulosa*) and Locust Trees (*Robinias*) flower profusely. The following trees are making good headway:—The Sycamore, the Ash, Horse Chesnut, Birch, the Willow and the Plane. The park is celebrated for an extensive collection of trees and shrubs of smaller growth. Near the valley-walk leading to the lake is the sweet-scented *Daphne*; the *Cotoneaster*, covered in spring with white blossoms, and in winter with red berries; the red-flowered Currant (*Ribes sanguineum*), one of the hardiest and most handsome of all our deciduous flowering shrubs, is very beautiful with its crimson-red flowers in April and May. Nearer to the lake is a fine group of variegated Hollies and several species of *Spiræas*. On the turf is the Coffee Tree (*Gymnocladus canadensis*) and the Strawberry Tree (*Arbutus Unedo*).

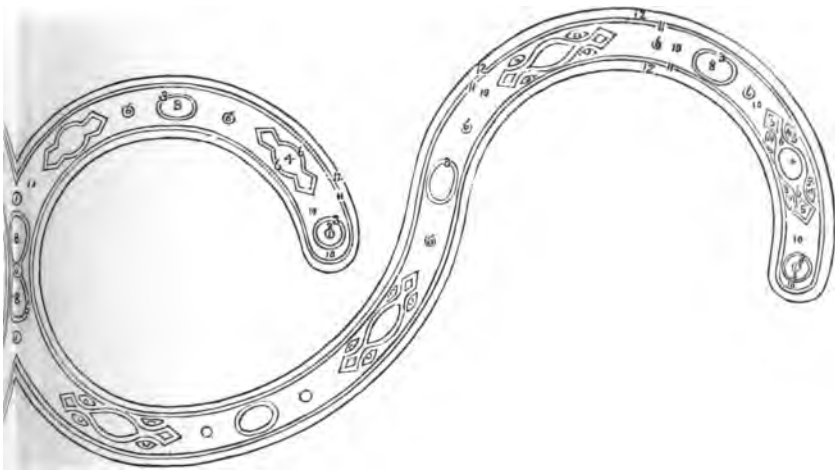
A small piece of rockwork has a very picturesque effect; it is covered with many curious alpine plants, Sedums, Saxifrages, Echeverias, Grasses, and other plants remarkable for the elegance of their foliage. The ground in this part of the park is laid out in the most irregular manner possible, so as to obtain a great number of pleasant walks. The shrubs are mostly planted on raised banks. A number of strong-growing plants are scattered about in front of





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|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <i>Echeveria glauca metallica</i>.</li><li>2. <i>Amaranthus melancholicus ruber</i>.</li><li>3. <i>Mesembryanthemum cordifolium variegatum</i>.</li></ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>4. <i>Coleus Verschaffelti</i>.</li><li>5. <i>Alternanthera amoena spectabilis</i>.</li><li>6. Golden Pyrethrum.</li></ol> |
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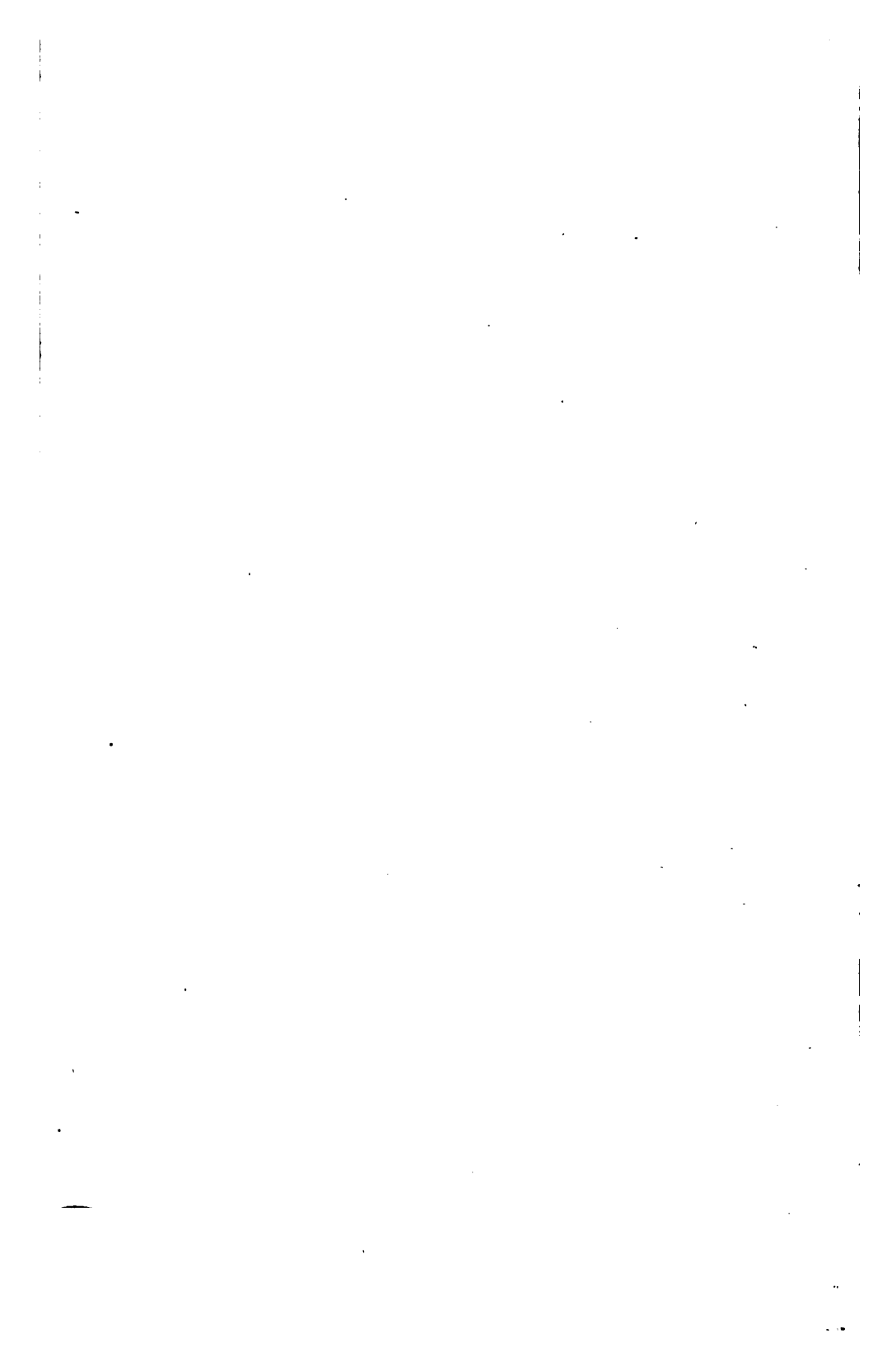


VICTORIA PARK

Ar.

- 7. *Sempervivum tabulaeforme*.
- 8. *Coleus Verschaffelti splendens*.
- 9. *Sempervivum arboreum*.

- 10. *Alternanthera magnifica*.
- 11. *Alternanthera amoena*.
- 12. *Echeveria secunda glauca*.



them, and a few choice specimens on the grass contribute to break and soften the outline of the shrubs.

There are also ornamental sheets of water, islands, rustic bridges, and shady banks. On the islands the Weeping Willow dips its branches in the water, forming an excellent cover for the Muscovy ducks and the timid water-hens. The majestic swan and the keen-eyed China and Barnacle geese may also be seen in company with other aquatic birds. The varied attractions of this park are thoroughly enjoyed by all visitors, and good management is reflected in every department. The summer flowers are of the choicest description, and they are arranged with much taste, particularly the geometrical beds, which are richly planted. Among the many attractive arrangements the scroll is always artistically planted, and it was, perhaps, never more admired than when planted as shown in the accompanying design.

Another feature in this Park is worthy of notice, and that is the flower borders and the margins to the clumps of shrubs, for they are well stocked with Hardy Herbaceous bedding plants, interspersed with bulbs and annuals. Borders of this kind are very attractive, and should be more general in all our public gardens. Some of the mixed beds are neat and pretty, others bold and massive. If flowers and foliage are tastefully combined, there is no doubt about the effect that may be produced in our Parks and Gardens by this method of embellishment. The plants should not be planted closely, but room should be afforded them to grow and exhibit their beauty of form to the best advantage. Of ribbon borders there are hundreds of yards to be seen in this Park, in many shades of colour, and effectively harmonized. The beds for flowering plants are of various forms, such as triangles, circles, ovals, &c., artificially disposed on open grassy glades, and relieved by single specimens of trees and shrubs. In some parts of the Park the beds are arranged in the groups, rendered light in character by one or two detached beds of a smaller size. One more feature must not be overlooked, namely, large Palms, *Dracænas*, *Yuccas*, *Agaves*, and *Musas*, are placed here and there on the fresh green turf, and assist very materially in relieving the formal masses of colour of the beds.

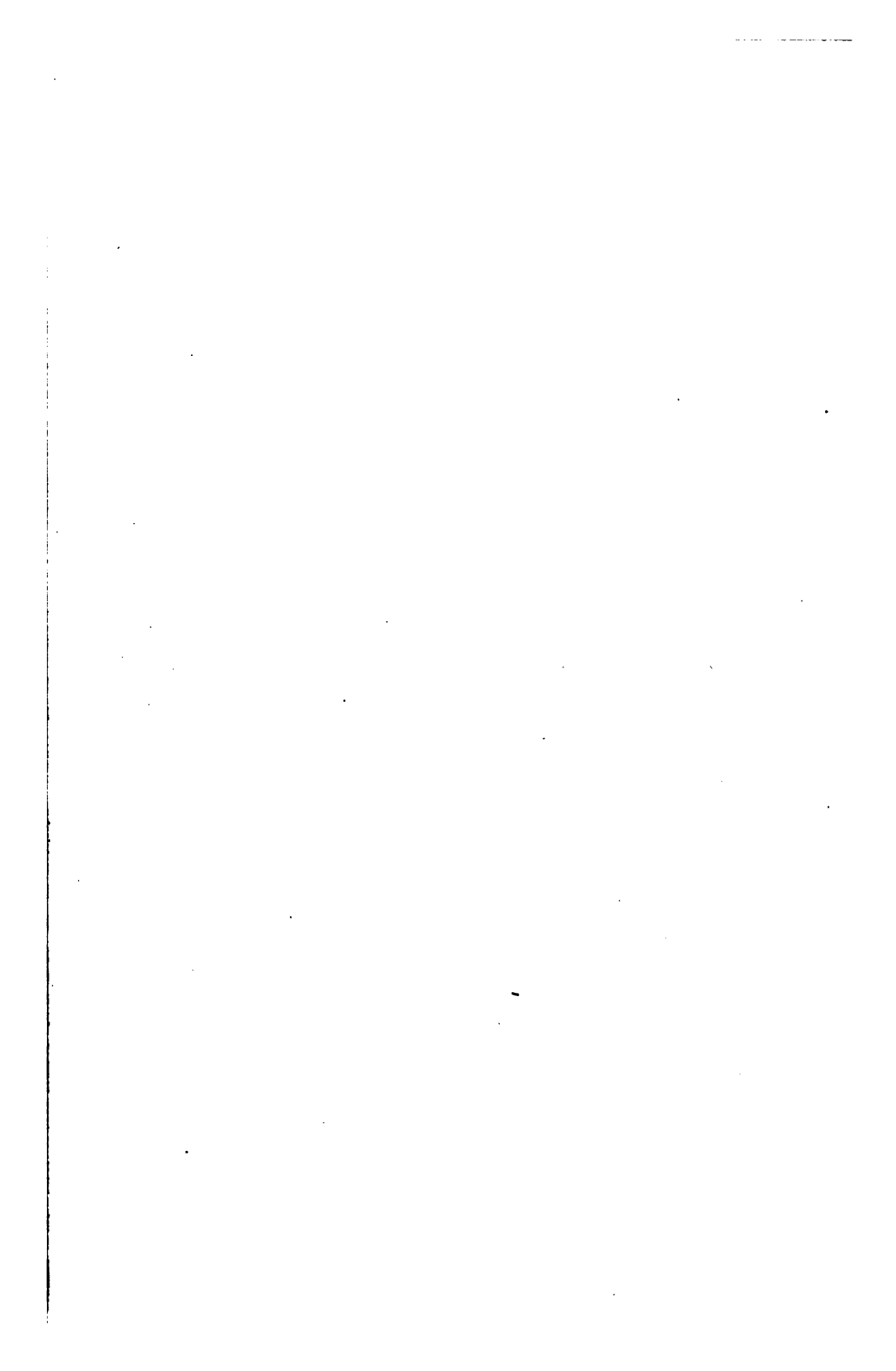
The Park is under the able superintendence of Mr. McIntyre, who is well supported by his assistant, Mr. Bullen; and their skill and industry are fully appreciated by the inhabitants of the East

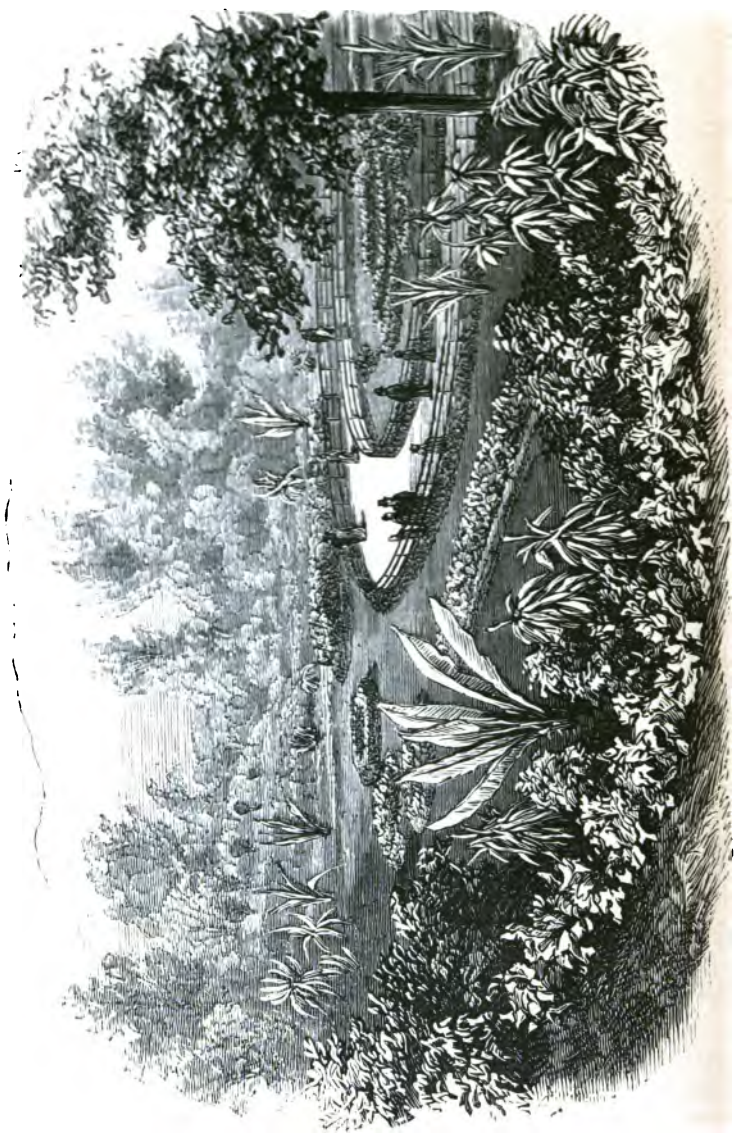
End of London. The ornamental garden surrounding the East London Museum, which has given such great satisfaction, is under the same management.

**GREENWICH PARK** is also under Mr. McIntyre's supervision. This park is well stocked with fine old trees, and, in various parts, beautiful flower beds may be seen in appropriate plans. It is much resorted to by Londoners, particularly during their holidays.









BATTERSEA PARK

## BATTERSEA PARK.

**T**HIS noted park occupies 200 acres. It was purchased in 1851 by the Government for £11,000, and covers the space once occupied by the inn so celebrated for shooting matches, and known as the Red House. In form it is nearly square, with a fine river frontage five furlongs in length; an equestrian ride, nearly two miles in length, encircles the park, there are also other good carriage drives and convenient walks. The site of this park was originally flat and low, and to produce a picturesque and secluded appearance, mounds and hills have been raised, and hollows formed with glades and gentle slopes. Trees and shrubs, of which there is a fine assortment, have been planted on the elevations, and have now answered the purpose for which they were intended, namely, affording shade or shelter, and imparting an ornamental appearance to the Park.

Battersea is famous for its Sub-tropical Garden, which occupies the foremost position in this style of ornamentation. There are several acres arranged to present a natural and picturesque effect. The whole is well shaded, and surrounded by groves of trees and handsome evergreen and flowering shrubs. No one was better acquainted with their natural positions than Mr. John Gibson, who laid out this Park, for he has seen most of the trees growing in their native country in far distant lands. The Palms, Tree Ferns, Bananas, Aralias, Dracænas, and other richly coloured leaves of plants growing out of the green turf, with hundreds of other sub-tropical rarities, brilliant in colour, graceful, and elegant in habit or leafage, produce a charming effect. There are abundance of flowers of the most brilliant kinds, but everywhere relieved and set off by the green leaves of a diversified character.

There is also another class of plants extensively cultivated here—the ornamental Grasses, which have a very decorative effect. The ornamental waters also form highly-pleasing scenery. The Grasses are planted in and at the edge of the water, fringing the projecting parts with graceful drooping leaves and erect and noble inflorescence. *Arundo donax*, both green and variegated, is stately and graceful, being a vigorous and robust plant with long, broad, and recurved leaves. The variegated variety has broad silvery-striped leaves, as has the striped Japanese Maize (*Zea japonica*), which is free-growing and very ornamental, attaining the height of six feet. There are many others which when planted in such situations are exceedingly attractive, such as the *Erianthus ravenna* and the Pampas Grass (*Gynerium argenteum*). *Andropogon giganteum* and *Arundinaria falcata* succeed well in damp situations such as on the margins of lakes, and no tribe of plants can at all compare with them for producing a sub-tropical effect in such positions. What a beautiful object is a clump of the Common Canary Grass (*Phalaris canariensis*) in such a situation. Also how superb in its exuberant leafage is the Sugar Grass (*Holcus saccharatus*). The Glaucous Grass (*Elymus glaucifolius*), a blue greenish colour, is charming by the side of the water. There are several of our native Grasses well adapted for water scenes which are used here with good effect. The common reed is remarkably handsome; its gigantic stature and the effect of its silvery panicles of flowers render it an attractive object, and distinctly elegant in the landscape. Grasses look well in almost any position; in the centre of a lawn or on a knoll. Among rustic scenes the common old-fashioned Ribbon Grass is one of the most ornamental of plants; *Dactylis glomerata variegata* is unequalled for the margins of beds and to form lines of silvery foliage in borders of plants on the ribbon principle.

Another feature in the Park is the Rockwork. This is entirely artificial, having been manufactured on the ground, yet so ably has the work been executed that the huge boulder-like masses, with their many fissures and rifts, so closely resemble natural rocks that many visitors are deceived by them. The rocks represent a mountain side, as if it had been rent asunder by some volcanic eruption, and the water meanders between the rugged walls into the lake below. In the water are sedges, and on knolls in contiguity are Ferns. Amongst the boulders a few conifers are growing. The Austrian Pine, thus elevated on the hill-side, shows in sombre

stateliness. There are also Cupressuses, Irish Yews, and dwarf growing evergreens in all the beauty of native wildness. The walls of the rocks are partially hidden by Vines, Virginian Creepers, Clematises, Cotoneasters, Vincas, &c., and occasionally a nook or protuberance shows some alpine plant—a Pink, an Iberis, a Sedum—precisely at home. Yet to the artificial rocks no kind of vegetation will cling, and wires are necessary for training the climbers over their surfaces. At the base are planted trailing and creeping plants, such as Sedums, Sempervivums, Saxifrages, Thymes, and other herbaceous and alpine plants, the whole forming one of the most interesting sights of the season.

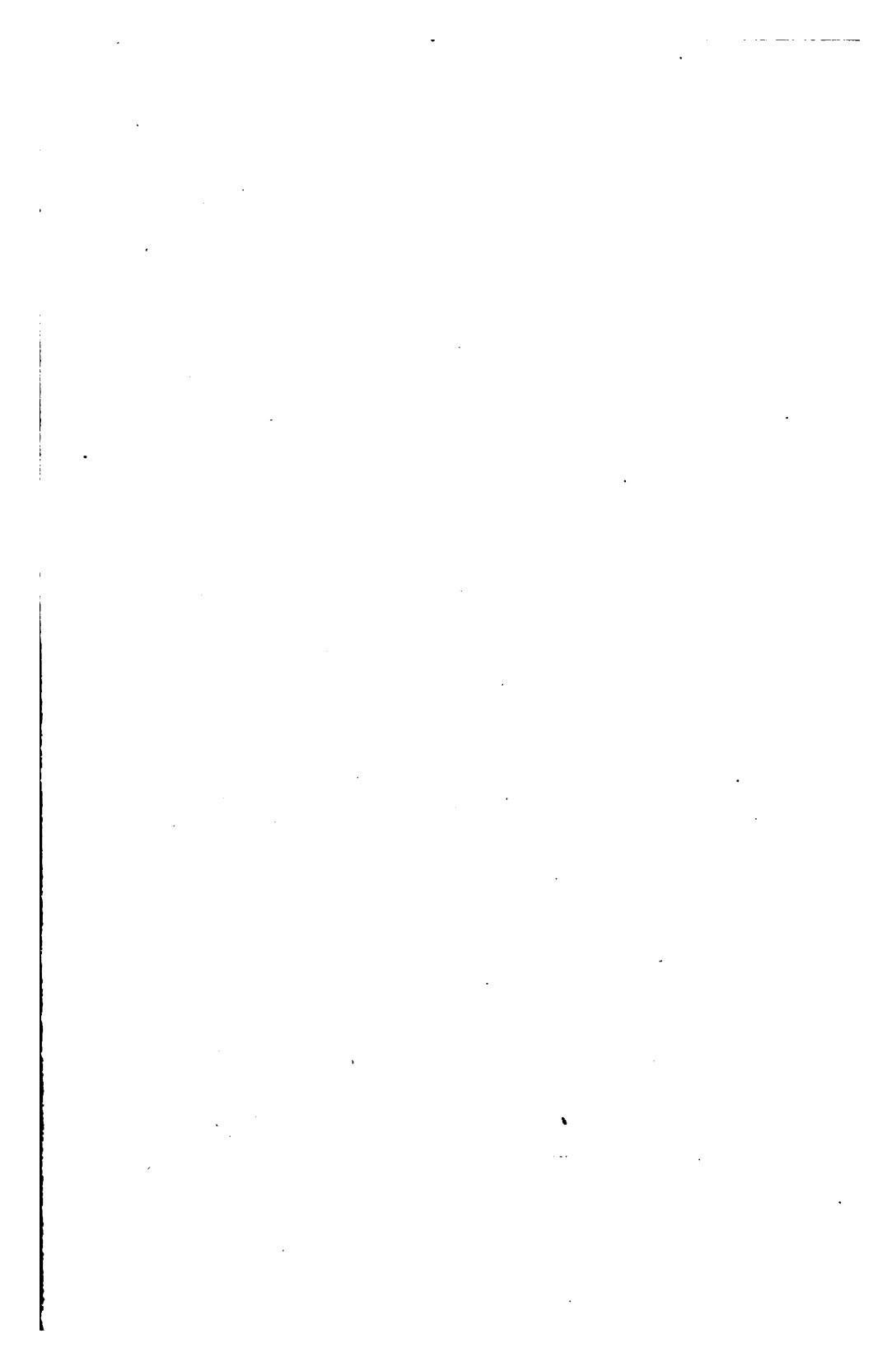
Not less noteworthy than the Rockwork is the Alpine Garden. Here peaks of miniature rocks are surmounted by the Snow plant (*Antennaria tomentosa*). The effect is very good indeed, and the best imitation that could be produced of a natural snow peak. Other parts of this garden are garnished with vegetation to present an example of alpine gardening, and it is a great success really worthy of imitation. From the base to the snowy peak the ground work is formed with close growing plants, such as the various sorts of mossy Saxifrages, Veronicas, Sedums, Thymes, and similar dwarf plants. Amongst these are intermingled with the best results such plants as the Retinosporas, Junipers, Thujas, and a few other conifers characteristic of the scenery of alpine regions. In summer there is also a great variety of Green House succulent plants, such as Mesembryanthemums, Aloes, Cactuses, Echeverias, and similar fleshy-leaved plants, which form very beautiful and distinct features.

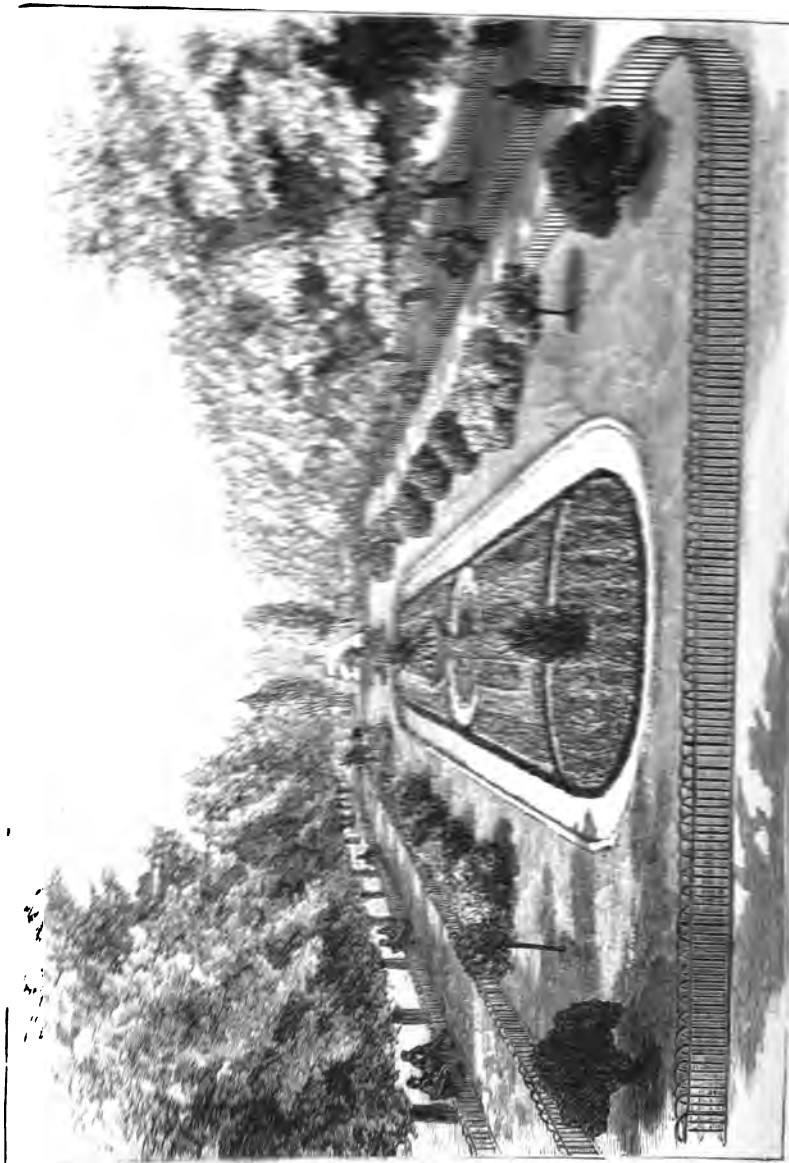
The Fern Glades in this Park are very attractive. They are composed of trees and shrubs growing on Ivy clad banks. The taller shrubs arch over and mingle with the branches of the trees, forming canopies and shady nooks. Some of those glades represent a green lane, others are in the form of a narrow pathway, and are skilfully curved and undulated. Shade loving plants and such as require shelter from the winds are here appropriately placed. There are Tree Ferns, varying from one foot to eight feet in height. These are singularly distinct in appearance and are much admired by the London public. Also the Bird's Nest Fern from Australia, the Lady Fern, and a host of other kinds all appear to be quite in their natural positions here. Cordylines, Cycads, Aralias Philodendrons, and Rhopalas, are all represented ;

their stately yet graceful habits renders them especially noteworthy. On entering at the east gate by the rosary is a mound. From its summit (which is a most romantic spot) may be seen some of nature's choicest landscape scenery grouped in a small compass. There is the forest of trees nursing the young saplings; the wood with its sequestered spots; the island with its aquatic inhabitants and birds of the air; the lake with the swan, duck, teal, diver, and the water hen sporting on its surface; the projecting rocks with the cascades; the grove with its shady walks; the copse and plantations of weeping birch and every variety of shrubs, both evergreen and deciduous; the dell with its verdant slopes and winding paths; vistas opening to view in all directions some of the most beautiful foliage of every shade of colour. Any one viewing all these objects combined in so small a space must pronounce the aspect charming. Those who have not seen the display of the different styles of sub-tropical gardens at Battersea cannot do better than visit this Park some time during the summer or the autumn months, and they will probably confess that of all the public gardens they have witnessed this is the most beautiful, and the ability of the superintendent, Mr. Rogers, will be admitted.

Kennington Park, which is each year beautified with flowers, is also under the supervision of Mr. Rogers.







REGENT'S PARK



## REGENT'S PARK.

**R**EGENT'S Park was commenced arranging in 1810 from plans suggested by Mr. W. Fordyce, who at the time was surveyor of the national woods and forests.

The south side of the Regent's Park is about half a mile in length, and parallel to the Marylebone Road, which is to the south of it. The east side, nearly at right angles with the south side, extends northward to Gloucester Gate, a distance of almost three-quarters of a mile. The west side, forming an oblique angle with the south side, extends in a direction west of north to Hanover Gate, a distance of half a mile. The northern terminations of the east and west sides are connected by an irregular curve nearly coinciding with the sweep of the Regent's Canal, which passes along and within the northern boundary of the Park. A sheet of water extends from Hanover Gate in a south-easterly direction, parallel to the west side of the Park, and, curving round at a south-west angle, continues in a direction parallel to the south side to about the middle of it. Opposite the middle of the west side, an arm of this sheet of water extends at right angles to the very centre of the Park. The bottom of the valley, through which Tyburn rivulet flowed in days of old, stretches from its termination up to Primrose Hill, which is nearly due north of it. Nearly two-thirds of the Park, forming an oblong parallelogram, slope down on the eastern side of the valley to the former channel of the stream, and the north-east and south arms of the artificial lake which is formed by its collected waters, and which resemble, to use a simile more accurate than dignified, the arrangement of the three legs on an Isle of Man halfpenny. Within the horns of the crescent formed by its north east and south arms is the Ring, the interior of which is occupied by the Garden of the Royal Botanic Society. On the eastern slope, at the north

end of the Park, is the Garden of the Zoological Society. On the east side of the Park, a little south of Gloucester Gate, are the enclosed villa and grounds of the late Sir Henry Taylor; on the west side, a little north of Hanover Gate, those of the Marquis of Hertford.

Regent's Park is thought by some people to rank as the first of our metropolitan parks. It is at any rate the largest, covering as it does about 470 acres, and the centre is to a great extent an open green plain, free almost from trees. It is set apart for pedestrians only. Vehicles are kept on the outskirts, where there is as good a road as the lovers of equestrianism can desire. The centre of the Park is often used for military display, policemen's drill, and a cricket ground for the people. It has a most beautiful surrounding of trees and clumps of shrubs; there are also some fine pieces of ornamental water, with islands planted with evergreen shrubs, and the banks with weeping trees, forming excellent cover for the waterfowl to retire into. The margin of this Park is very much diversified—wood and dale, and at intervals noble mansions and picturesque villas are scattered about half hidden by trees and shrubs.

On the north side the Zoological Garden, with its lofty trees and picturesque buildings, has a very pleasing effect, and further back Primrose Hill. On the south are the Botanical Gardens; and on the west are rustic bridges, ornamental waters, and stately trees. On the east side the flower garden is very tastefully laid out, showing both the English and the Italian style. The English consists in an imitation of nature. This has been accomplished, for here we have an undulated surface, serpentine walks, and different-shaped clumps, containing selections of the finest kinds of flowering and evergreen trees, of which some of the more striking are also planted on the grass, and have now attained considerable size. The flower beds are simple in form, judiciously placed, and effectively planted.

The Italian garden is divided into two parts by an avenue of Horse Chestnuts, which is said to be the finest in or near London, Bushey Park included. The trees are not so large nor so lofty as the trees which form the avenues at Hampton Court, but certainly they are of better form. The trunks are straight and clean, and the heads are very symmetrical. It is hardly possible to imagine any object more gorgeous than this avenue when the trees are studded with millions of pink and silver

flowers. In the Italian garden the decorations are brought skilfully into harmony with the natural beauty of the flowers. Handsome vases are judiciously placed and filled with suitable plants, and form striking objects. There are also many fine Yuccas planted singly in lines also in masses. When these plants are in flower their great panicles of pearly-white bell-shaped blossoms contrast with such plants as the Pampas Grass, Palms, Conifers, and variegated Hollies. The Yuccas are permanent in character, being ornamental in winter as well as in summer, and also another great advantage which they possess is the vigorous growth they make in town gardens, where many other plants fail. The same may be said of the Rhododendrons, for the London smoke seemingly has no injurious effect upon them. They are as handsome here as they would be in the country, for when properly treated at the roots the smoky atmosphere does them no harm. Standard Rhododendrons and other round-headed plants are in keeping in an Italian garden, and have a good effect when planted on the turf as they are here.

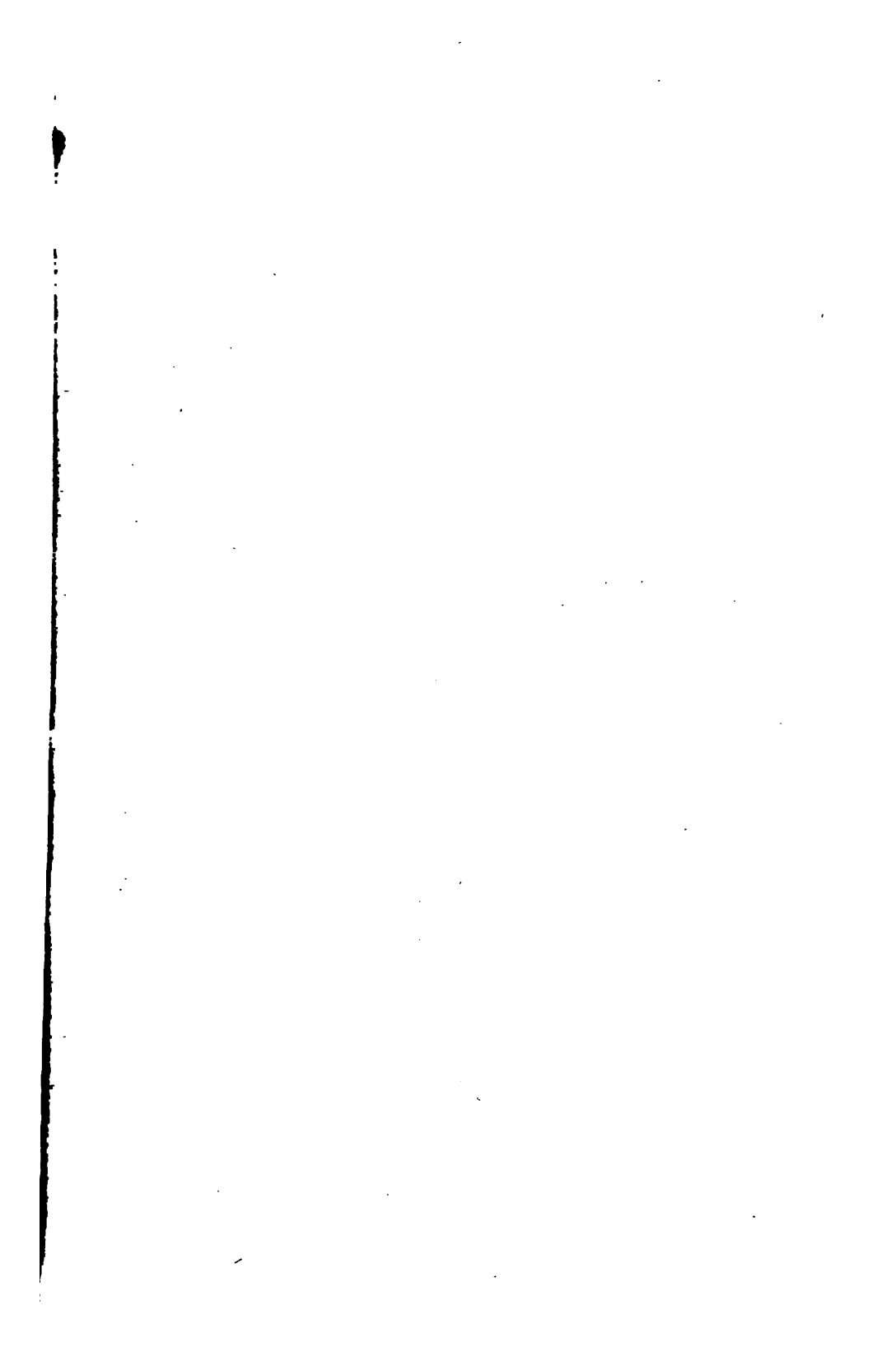
The flower beds are edged with Box, the small walks gravelled, and the outside border next to the grass has an edging of Anston's stone, which gives to the whole a neat compact appearance, then comes a broad strip of turf. On this single specimens of choice shrubs and other plants are grown, all guarded with a neat wire fence. Upright Lombardy Poplars are planted at regular distances on each side of the straight walk. The hedges are neatly clipped the grass closely shorn, the gravel walks smooth and clean, and the flowers of low-growing kinds. This ornamental portion of the Park was laid out in 1863 by Mr. M. Nesfield, under the direction of Mr. Cowper, the then Chief Commissioner of Her Majesty's Board of Works. This beautiful flower garden has given much satisfaction to the surrounding inhabitants and to the thousands of visitors who daily throng the Park during the summer months.

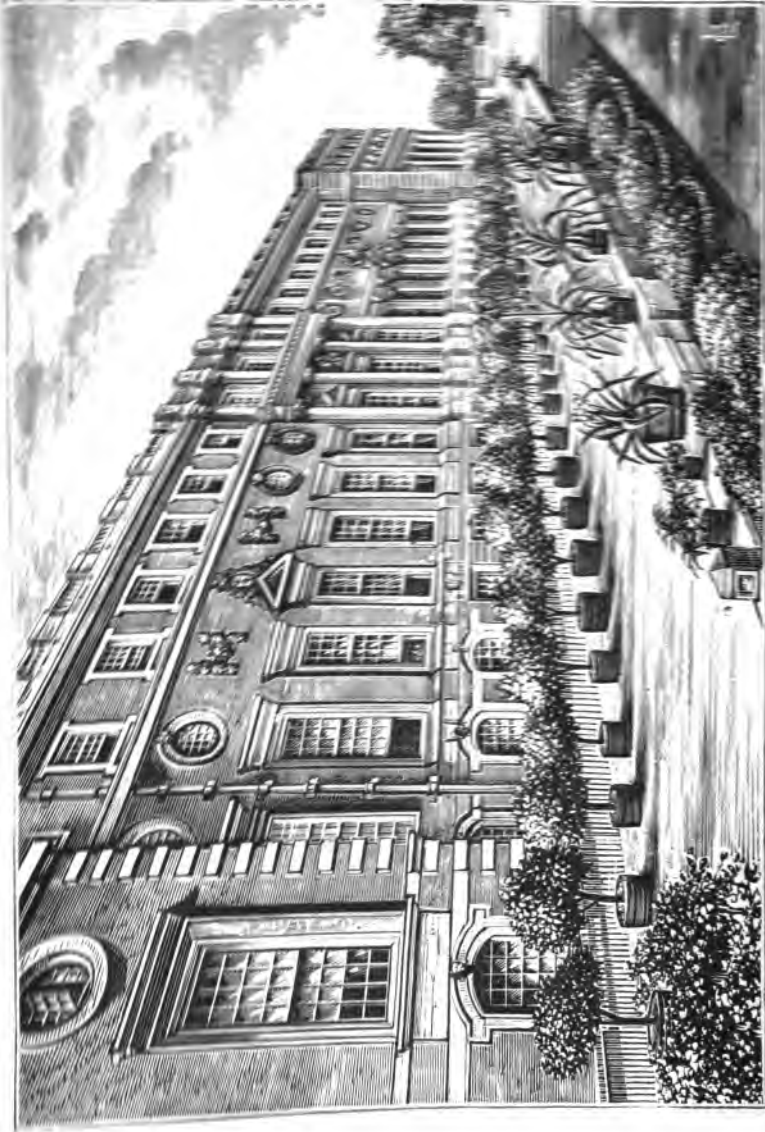
Regent's Park might rest its floral reputation on well-known and familiar favourites. Geraniums of all kinds and colours are here found in profusion, and other well-known plants glowing with colour; there are also all kinds of plants with fine foliage grouped in the happiest manner and with as much intricacy and variety as they can give to this spot without destroying its character; sub-tropical looking plants which are now so much admired for their noble and handsome leaves, such as Caladiums, Cannas, Castor oil plants, Dracænas, Ferdinandias, Cordylines, Ficus elastica, Maize,

Palms, &c., forming bold and massive clumps. Another system of embellishment has been adopted of mixing flowering and fine foliaged plants, and the effect produced in gardens by this method when carried out well is very satisfactory, the mixture of the ordinary bedding plants, such as Verbenas, Petunias, Calceolarias, Geraniums, &c., with the dwarf ornamental foliage plants, forming neat but elegant combinations. All the plants are well grown and skilfully displayed, and every part of the park is in high keeping.

Mr. Iverson has charge of this flower garden, under the able superintendence of Mr. Brown, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Edwards, who retires after having spent half of a long and honourable life in the London parks. In recognition of his abilities and general urbanity he has been presented with a testimonial of the value of nearly 100 guineas by the officers and men employed in the Park.







HAMPTON COURT PALACE—SOUTH TERRACE WALK

## HAMPTON COURT PALACE AND GARDENS.

**T**HIS royal palace is delightfully situated on the north bank of the river Thames, fourteen miles from London. It is embellished by nature as well as art, and is historically associated with the lives of illustrious men. It was built by Cardinal Wolsey, who richly stored it with gold and silver plate, and is said to have provided here two hundred and eighty silk beds for strangers only. It caused so much envy that he gave it to King Henry VIII., who in return allowed him to live in his palace at Richmond. This king greatly enlarged Hampton Court. Queen Elizabeth adorned it with pictures and other ornaments, but King Charles I. is mentioned as having given his personal attention to the garden. The semicircular garden spreading from the terrace of the east front was planned by him. We are informed that Charles II. superintended the royal garden if any alterations were going on, for he was fond of outdoor exercise; and it was here that he observed to some who were reviling our climate, and extolling that of Italy, Spain, and France, that he thought that was the best climate where we can be abroad in the air with pleasure the most days of the year and the most hours of the day, and this he thought could be in England more than in any other country.

King William III. and Queen Mary made great improvements, both in the palace and the grounds. The old apartments were pulled down and rebuilt, and the private garden on the south side of the palace was sunk 10 feet to open a view from the apartments to the river. It was surrounded with a tall hedge to shelter from the wind such exotic plants as were moved hither from the conservatories. There are two basins constantly supplied with water for the requirements of the plants in dry weather. The flowers were seen from the windows of the royal apartments, and in this part of the garden the Queen took great delight,

and was so fond of tender exotic plants that she allowed a handsome salary to Dr. Plukenet for assisting to arrange and regulate her collection of them, also to register all that were received. This part of the garden is tastefully laid out, and is the work of those two eminent gardeners, Loudon and Wise.

On the north side of the Palace is the wilderness garden. In the olden times it was the custom for a portion of the pleasure grounds to be in as natural a state as possible, making a strong contrast with the exact symmetry which otherwise prevailed. In the Dutch geometrical garden, where every tree was planted with exactness, evergreens were indispensable. The Box, Holly, and the Yew, with two or three others, made up the furniture of the garden; the scissors and the shears were the principal garden tools; clipping and pinching were scrupulously carried out; cones and pyramids, forms of beasts and birds, and rude copies of works of art were made; and of these, topiary works as they were called, the remains may now be seen, but most of the trees have grown into their natural shape.

Of this garden, which was considered one of the finest in England, Horace Walpole recorded his great admiration; those fanciful figures appeared to him interesting and beautiful from the variety of objects exhibited, and were pleasing to the eyes of Addison and others. They admired the neatness and the workmanship, and would not have a single specimen destroyed.

The taste for natural scenery has much improved of late years, and the specimens of ancient gardening are now esteemed as remains of antiquity. The most distinguished are those grand avenues of Hampton Court and Windsor Castle. They are noble examples worthy to be imitated, for there is something grand and venerable about long green avenues and broad carriage drives. No trouble or expense has been spared to adorn the garden with the choicest flowers, and for the lovers of trees there is no place more interesting. Trees that were beautiful two hundred years ago are picturesque now, and such trees are the most esteemed ornaments in our modern pleasure grounds. There are some very venerable specimens. The Limes have attained a large size, many of them being 12 feet in circumference and 100 feet high. The Elms are conspicuous for size and beauty, measuring 25 feet in girth. The Oaks are gigantic in size, one measuring over 40 feet in girth near the ground. It divides into three large limbs of nearly equal size.

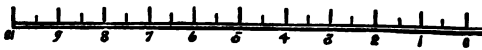
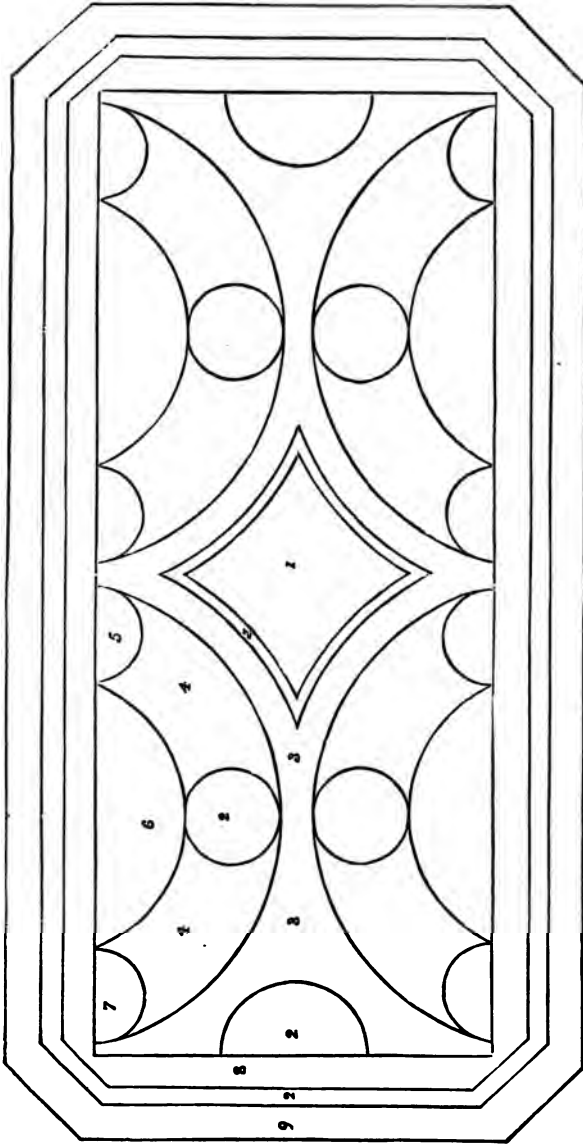


The Horse Chestnut trees are favourites with the Londoners, and their splendid foliage and fine spikes of flowers entitle them to be considered as amongst the most ornamental of trees; they are a beautiful addition to the appearance of Hampton Court, and give an impression of solitude and produce refreshing shade. These trees are noble elements of natural beauty. The chief glory of England—in a picturesque point of view—lies in her woody parks, but when, as here, trees, shrubs, grass, and flowers are artistically combined an effect is produced of true English scenery. The display of flowers is very extensive, all the plants being well-grown and artistically planted, and the result is a brilliant effect. The artificial decorations, fountains, statues, and vases are in harmony and pleasing contrast with the natural ornaments.

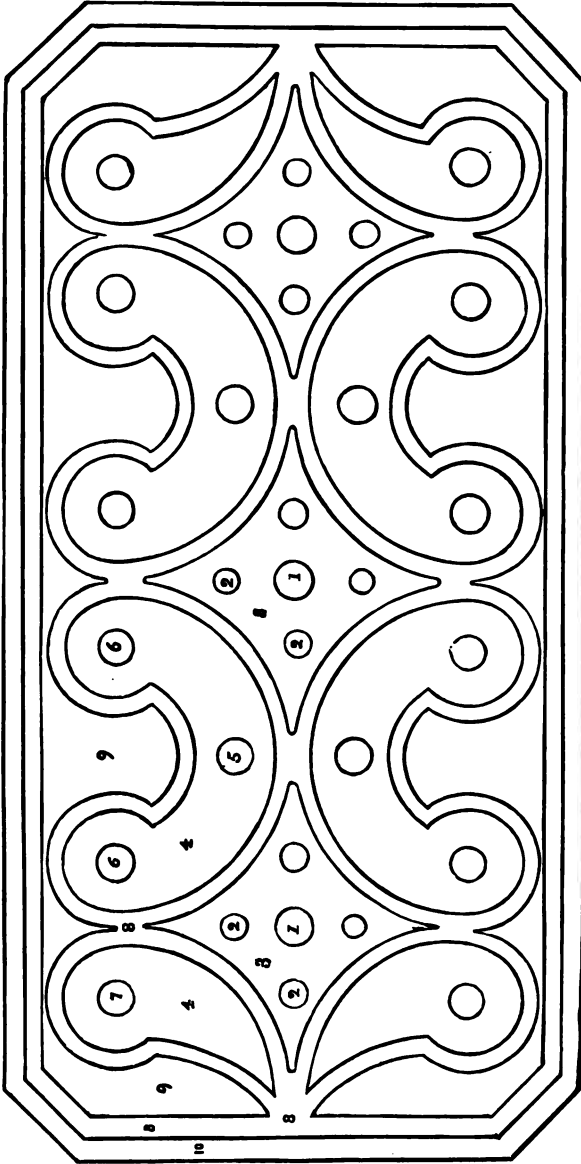
The gardens are well managed, and last year the flower garden was admitted to be equal to those in the London parks. The "Great Vine" is increasingly popular. It is in what is known as the "private garden," and it is annually visited by thousands of sight-seers, to whom the two to three thousand bunches of grapes are something to be wondered at, and, perhaps, coveted during the sultry days of summer. It is recorded that this Vine was planted in the year 1769. It was raised from a cutting taken from a large plant at Valentine House, in Essex; and the "Hampton Court Black Hamburg Vine" has now many offsprings in this and other countries. The parent, for the last 100 years, has been an interesting object to grape growers and the general public who visit these Gardens. It is gratifying to know that the fame of the Vine has not been overrated; it is still luxuriant and commands a large share of public interest. The Vine has grown to extraordinary dimensions, extending its branches upwards of 200 feet in length, bearing bunches in almost incredible numbers. The cause of the extreme vigour of this celebrated Grape Vine has been attributed to the roots having found their way to some drain, but I have no doubt they are in the banks of the river Thames, which, being highly impregnated with nitrous salts, give them that inexhaustible supply of nourishment which causes the Vine to throw out such abundant crops of fruit every year; and were the House as large again as it is, it would be speedily filled and the vine would then yield twice the quantity of grapes. In 1822, Henry Phillips, in his "Pomarium Britannicum," stated that this Vine had a stem 13 inches in girth,

and the branches 114 feet in length, which in one year produced 2,200 bunches of grapes, each bunch, on an average, a pound in weight. His late Majesty, King George III., enjoyed the fruit of this Vine for half-a-century. William Cobbett, 50 years ago, gave a description of this Vine in one of his books on English gardening, where he says that "it is a well-known fact that there is a grape-vine, a single vine, with only one stem, in the King's Garden at his palace of Hampton Court, which has for perhaps half-a-century produced annually nearly a ton of grapes, that is to say, 2,240 lbs." In winter this Vinery is used for the protection of a choice collection of Orange trees in tubs, and various other large plants which require protection, such as the *Agave americana variegata*, *Dracæna australis*, *Agapanthus umbellatus*; and we noticed a good plant of the Turpentine tree (*Pistacia Terebinthus*). In the summer these plants are placed on the South Front Terrace Walk, as shewn in our illustration. Many of these plants are the remains of Queen Mary's collection, before alluded to. The flower beds are planted in various ways, but showy colours predominate. A greater latitude for brilliant colouring can be allowed here than in many other places without any danger of its becoming gaudy or overpowering, as the whole of the beds and borders are backed up with noble trees and grand masses of shrubs which effectually relieve and tone down the most bright and showy colours. The mixed system carried out in some of the beds has been noted for simplicity and good taste; for instance, a bed of Mrs. Pollock Geranium and Blue Lobelia mixed. This is a bed that will satisfy the eye and produce harmony of colour. The red flowers are supported by a due proportion of the yellow leaves; the Blue Lobelia is harmonized by the presence of the other two colours; and the green is a complement to the red. There has been many good examples of mixtures from time to time in those gardens quite original and suitable to afford suggestions to all who are concerned in garden colouring. The designs and the modes of planting has been for the last five years models of perfection. There is a consistency and harmony in all which cannot fail to please those who can appreciate a tastefully laid out flower garden. Here are many points of attraction; but the principal features are the carpet and tapestry flower beds, designs of which are submitted, and modes of planting.

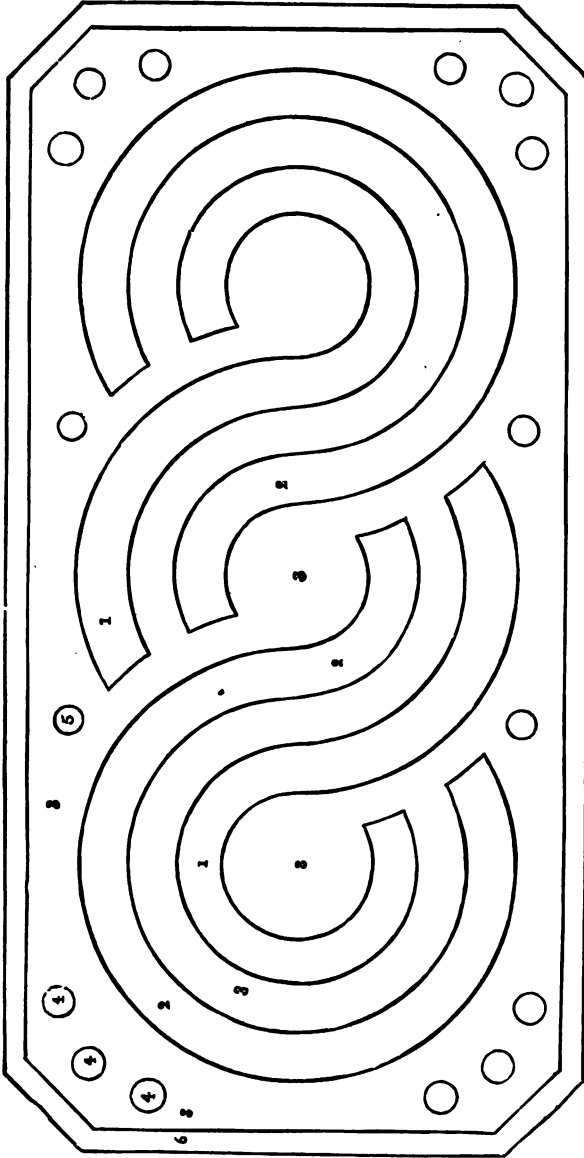
The gardens at Hampton Court are under the superintendance of Mr. Graham, whose attainments are a guarantee that every department will receive the best attention.



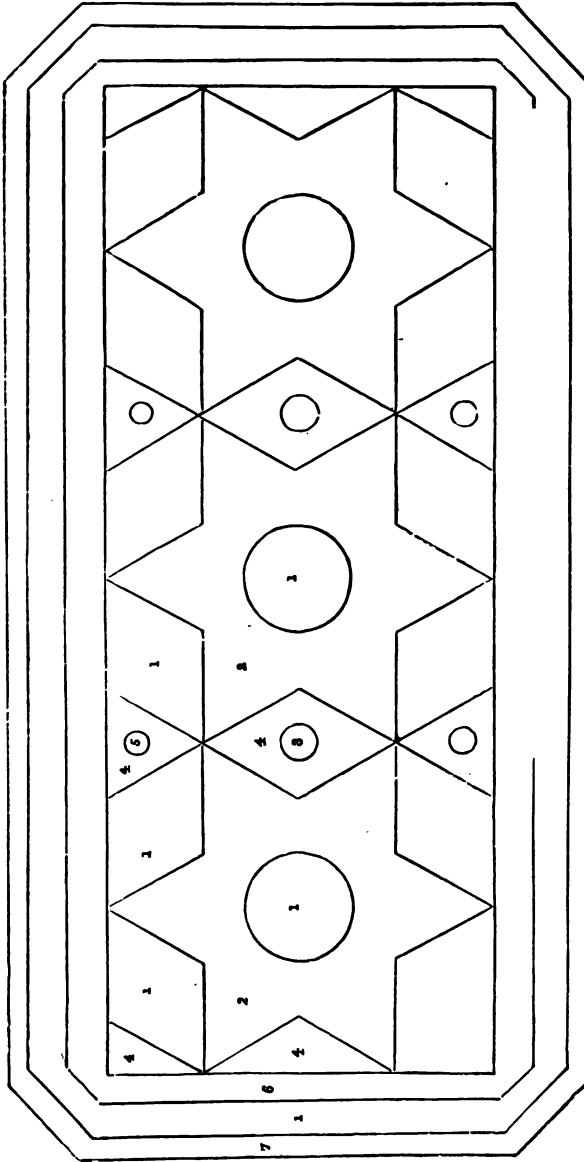
- |                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1. <i>Coleus Ruckeri</i>.<br/>                 2. <i>Lobelia pumila grandiflora</i>.<br/>                 3. Golden Pyrethrum.</p> | <p>4. <i>Alternanthera amabilis</i>.<br/>                 5. <i>Echeveria metallica glauca</i>.<br/>                 6. <i>Mesembryanthemum cordifolium variegatum</i>.</p> | <p>7. <i>Sedum glaucum</i>.<br/>                 8. <i>Alternanthera paronychioides</i>.<br/>                 9. <i>Cerastium Beibersteini</i>.</p> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|



- |                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1. <i>Agave americana</i> variegata.<br/>           2. <i>Echeveria</i> metallica.<br/>           3. <i>Alternanthera</i> amabilis.<br/>           4. <i>Lobelia</i> pumila grandiflora.</p> | <p>5. <i>Cotyledon</i> bracteata.<br/>           6. <i>Echeveria</i> metallica glauca.<br/>           7. <i>Cotyledon</i> pulverulenta.<br/>           8. <i>Sempervivum</i> californicum.</p> | <p>9. <i>Echeveria</i> secunda glauca, mixed with<br/> <i>Sedum</i> glaucum.<br/>           10. <i>Echeveria</i> secunda glauca.</p> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|



- 1. Cerastium Beibersteini.
- 2. Golden Pyrethrum.
- 3. Alternanthera amabilis.
- 4. Echeveria metallica glauca.
- 5. Echeveria metallica.
- 6. Echeveria secunda glauca.



- |                                                                                                                              |                                                                                          |                                                                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1. <i>Alternanthera amabilis</i>.<br/>         2. Golden Pyrethrum.<br/>         3. <i>Agave americana variegata</i>.</p> | <p>4. <i>Lobelia pumila grandiflora</i>.<br/>         5. <i>Echeveria metallica</i>.</p> | <p>6. <i>Mesembryanthemum cordifolium variegatum</i>.<br/>         7. <i>Echeveria pumila</i>.</p> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## KEW GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS.

**T**HESE are more than two hundred acres in extent. The surface is flat, but judicious planting, bold clumps of shrubs, and easy winding walks have added some of the best features. The terrace, the long vista walks and avenues, the waterworks, and architectural elevations are combined very satisfactorily, and will be more effective as the growth of the planting will mark the features more prominently. A progressive series of improvements is annually taking place, rendering every portion of the surface of the grounds interesting and useful. Numerous species of hardy trees, shrubs, and flowers are exhibited in various parts of the grounds. The extensive glass structures are filled with the choicest productions of the vegetable kingdom. One of the most prominent houses is the great Temperate house. It is a noble structure, covering about one and two-thirds of an acre, and is 60 feet high. Three miles and three quarters of hot-water piping are required to keep the temperature about 40° in winter. The plants are planted out in the borders.

The Palm house is another conspicuous object. It is a very handsome building, 362 feet in length and 100 in width. Round the centre portion is a gallery, which is reached by winding staircases, and from this gallery the plants can be seen to the best advantage. The variety of forms is presented in a pleasing manner, showing the outline of each individual plant separately. There are museums and herbariums for dried specimens of plants, which afford also means of instruction and enjoyment available to all.

Kew Gardens may be regarded as the botanical centre of the world, and are valuable for the assistance furnished by them to horticulture, botany, medicine, manufacturing art, and design. To

the horticultural pupil this garden will be found an important field for the study and culture of plants, and facilities are presented of an inviting description towards the attainment of useful and practical information. The name, order, economic use, and native country of each plant, and date of its introduction is stated, and professional instruction is imparted, for lectures are delivered in the gardens.

Kew Gardens were originally the grounds surrounding the country house of Dr. Molyneux, a distinguished man of science in the reign of George II. At his death the property passed into the hands of Frederick Prince of Wales, and eventually to his widow, the Dowager Princess. In the reign of their son, George III., numerous improvements were made. Two conservatories were built, and the gardens received many valuable acquisitions from the voyages and researches of Captain Cooke, Sir Joseph Banks, Flinders, Masson, and others. In 1789 a catalogue was published by Joseph Aiton under the title of "*Hortus Kewensis*," giving a description of 5,600 species of plants, all of them exotic. The grounds remained the property of the Sovereign until 1840, when they were passed over to the department of the Woods and Forests on the behalf of the nation. The sum devoted to the maintenance and improvement of the establishment amounts to about £20,000 per annum.

Kew Gardens present great advantages all the year round, for here are gathered together plants from all corners of the globe—every country has been ransacked for these vegetable treasures. In the Palm house is the Date Palm of Africa, the plumed Cocoon Palm of Ceylon, the Fan Palm (*Latania borbonica*), its broad leaves and noble appearance giving it a distinct character. Next in point of interest is the Sago Palm (*Sagus farinifera*), remarkable for yielding the substance called by that name. Another Palm of great beauty is the Cabbage Tree of the West Indies (*Areca oleracea*); and *Areca Catechu* is a Palm of the same genus, and produces the intoxicating Betel Nut. There are also fine examples of the Wine Palm (*Caryota urens*), *Seaforthia elegans*, and the Sugar Palm (*Arenga saccharifera*). Palms are well represented at Kew; most of them are unique specimens.

In a walk through this house, besides the interesting tribe of plants I have alluded to, there are numerous other species. Amongst them may be noticed the magnificent and gigantic



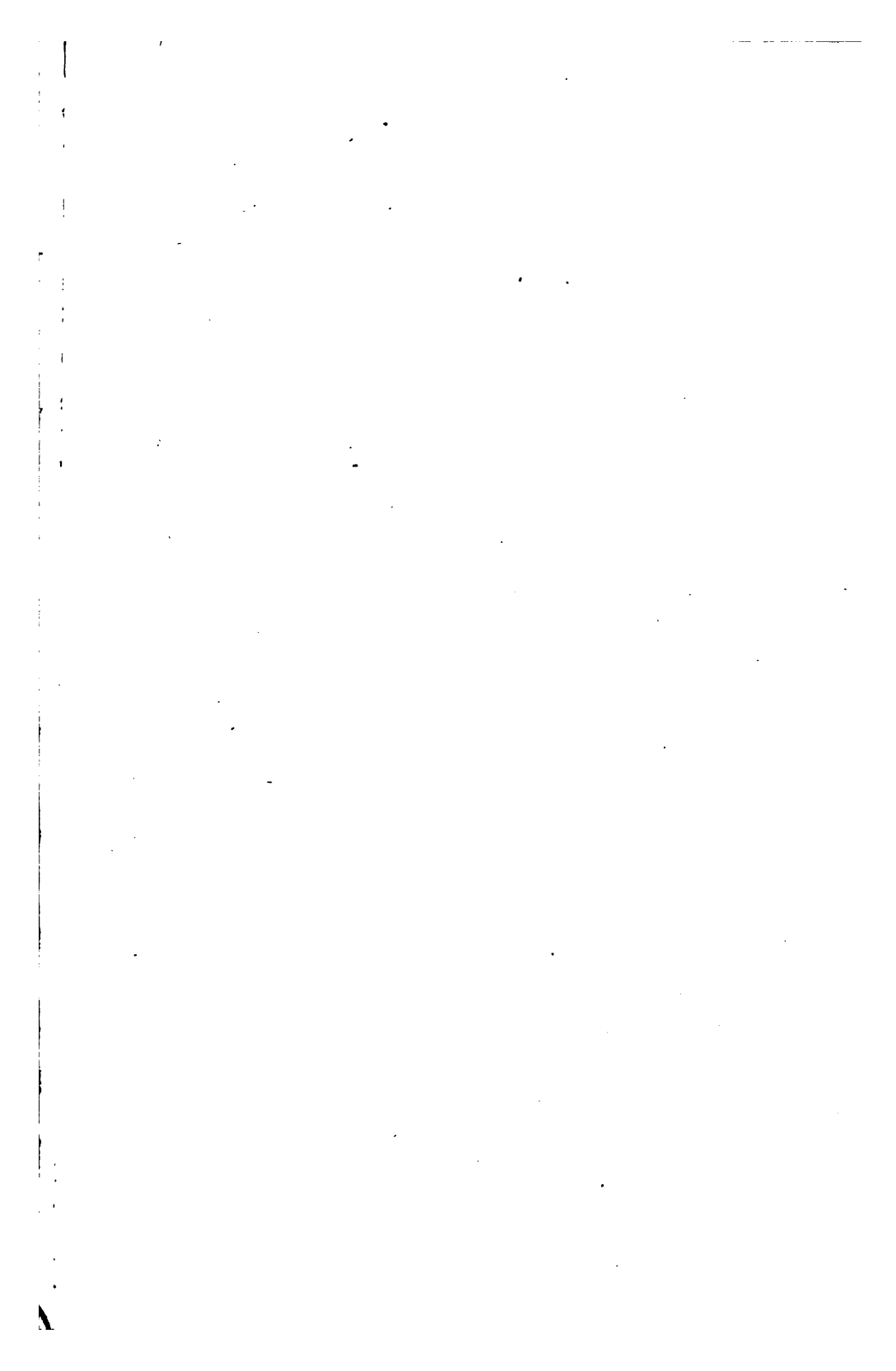
Musas or Plantains, the leaves being 10 feet in length and 3 feet in breadth. The stems of these majestic inhabitants of the jungle we are informed afford a delicious feast to the elephant and the rhinoceros. Next in point of interest are the Cycads, which from their great external resemblance to Palms are apt to be confounded with them. The manner in which the leaves are evolved is highly curious and extremely beautiful, similar to that in which the fronds of the Fern tribe are developed. The attractive leaves of the *Dracænas* and the ornamental foliage of the *Aralias* are scattered about in various parts, forming pleasing features in the scene. Around the pillars and upon the rafters various climbing plants are entwining. Of Ferns there is an immense stock. The collection comprises every desirable kind from all parts of the world. Several large houses are devoted to their culture, and great attention is bestowed on them. Those from the tropics are peculiarly grand and imposing. Several of the species attain the size and appearance of some Palm trees, with fronds most elegant. They are for the most part easily cultivated. It is surprising that this extensive and elegant class of plants should have been so long neglected, for who can watch even our common British Ferns—those humble denizens of the earth—bursting from the ground in spring, without experiencing emotions of pleasure?

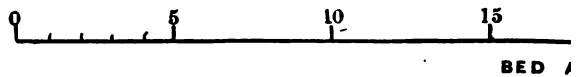
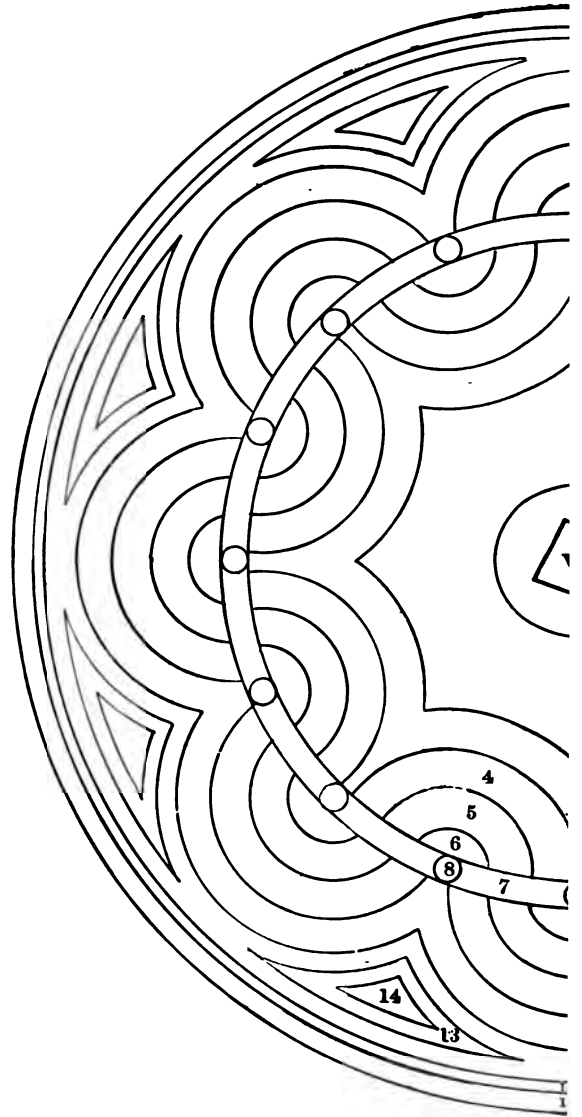
The Succulent house is a capacious span-roofed building 200 feet in length by 30 feet in width. It contains a very fine collection of plants, and it would be difficult to find anywhere specimens more remarkable and grotesque. One of the most curious plants in the house is the Old Man Cactus (*Pilocerus senilis*). This odd plant is covered with long, whitish, hair-like appendages separating on the top like the combed locks of some veteran. Another object, very quaint-looking, is the *Opuntia vulgaris* or Prickly Pear; its Fig-like fruit is eatable. There are several varieties of this plant. *Opuntia cochinilifera*, the plant on which that valuable insect principally feeds upon, is represented. Another prominent object is the Torch Thistle (*Cereus Jamacaru*), native of Tropical America. The *Euphorbias* are strange-looking plants; they are natives of Africa, India, and Tropical America principally but different members of the genus are found in various parts of the world, and are generally known by the name of "Deadly Milk Plant." The Cactuses are very numerous, some of them of a gigantic size and fierce aspect. The exquisite beauty and perfume of the

flowers of very many of the species are also so striking that no collection can be considered complete without them. The most notable is the night blowing Cactus (*Cereus grandiflorus*). This plant usually flowers once a year, about the month of August, producing usually a succession of flowers for several nights. The flowers begin expanding about seven o'clock in the evening, and are fully blown by about midnight. As the light of the morning approaches they gradually close and open no more. The plant itself is perhaps one of the most unsightly that can be looked upon. The flower buds are not less so, even up to the hour of expansion—then, as if to make up for their want of beauty, the flowers come forth in the short space mentioned, displaying surpassing loveliness and dispensing great fragrance. Do not such exceptions stand out as it were from the general order of nature as if to baffle the reasoning and the wisdom of man? On examination it will be found that there are plants that the morning rays of light on the one hand are necessary for the expansion of the flowers, and on the other the light of evening is requisite. For instance, towards the dusk of the evening we have the delightfully scented Evening Primrose expanding its lovely blossoms. In the morning there is the common Dandelion peeping from its sunny bank, waiting for the first rays of the orb of day, and many others unfold their varied beauties as each receives its due share of light. The night blowing *Cereus* will thus appear to be like the connecting link between the flowers of the evening and the flowers of the morning. The Turk's Cap or Melon Thistle (*Cactus Melocactus*) of the West Indies, is also an object among the curiosities in this collection. Of the genus *Aloe* the collection contains many large and striking plants; some of the species are well known for their medicinal qualities, such as the *Aloe socotrina*. The *Aloe barbadensis*, *A. vulgaris*, and *A. spicata*, are principally cultivated in the West Indian Islands for the purpose of producing the Aloes of commerce.

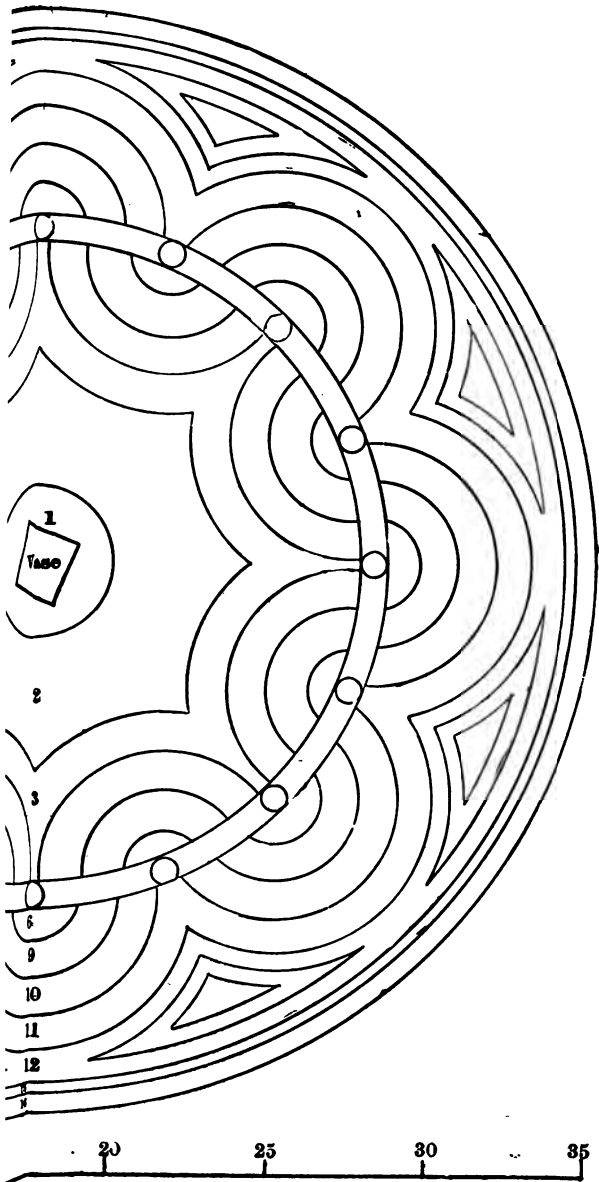
Before leaving this house I will remark, that besides the interesting plants I have thus briefly alluded to, there are hundreds of others which strike the visitor's attention, such as the noble *Dasyliirions*, the *Beaucarneas* with their drooping leaves from 6 to 8 feet long, *Crassulas*, *Cotyledons*, *Kleinias*, and *Mesembryanthemums*.

Propagating houses.—It must be supposed that to keep such an enormous stock of plants propagating must be carried on to a





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|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Perilla nankinensis</i> .         | 7. <i>Sempervivum</i> 1         |
| 2. <i>Pelargonium</i> Waltham Seedling. | 8. Centres of sen<br>metallica. |
| 3. <i>Centaurea ragusina</i> .          | 9. <i>Pelargonium</i> D         |
| 4. <i>Coleus Verschaffelti</i> .        | 10. <i>Lobelia specios</i>      |
| 5. <i>Pelargonium</i> Mrs. Pollock.     | 11. Golden Pyreth               |
| 6. <i>Iresine Lindeni</i> .             |                                 |



D AT KEW

rbicum.

circles Echeveria

Daybreak.

scia.

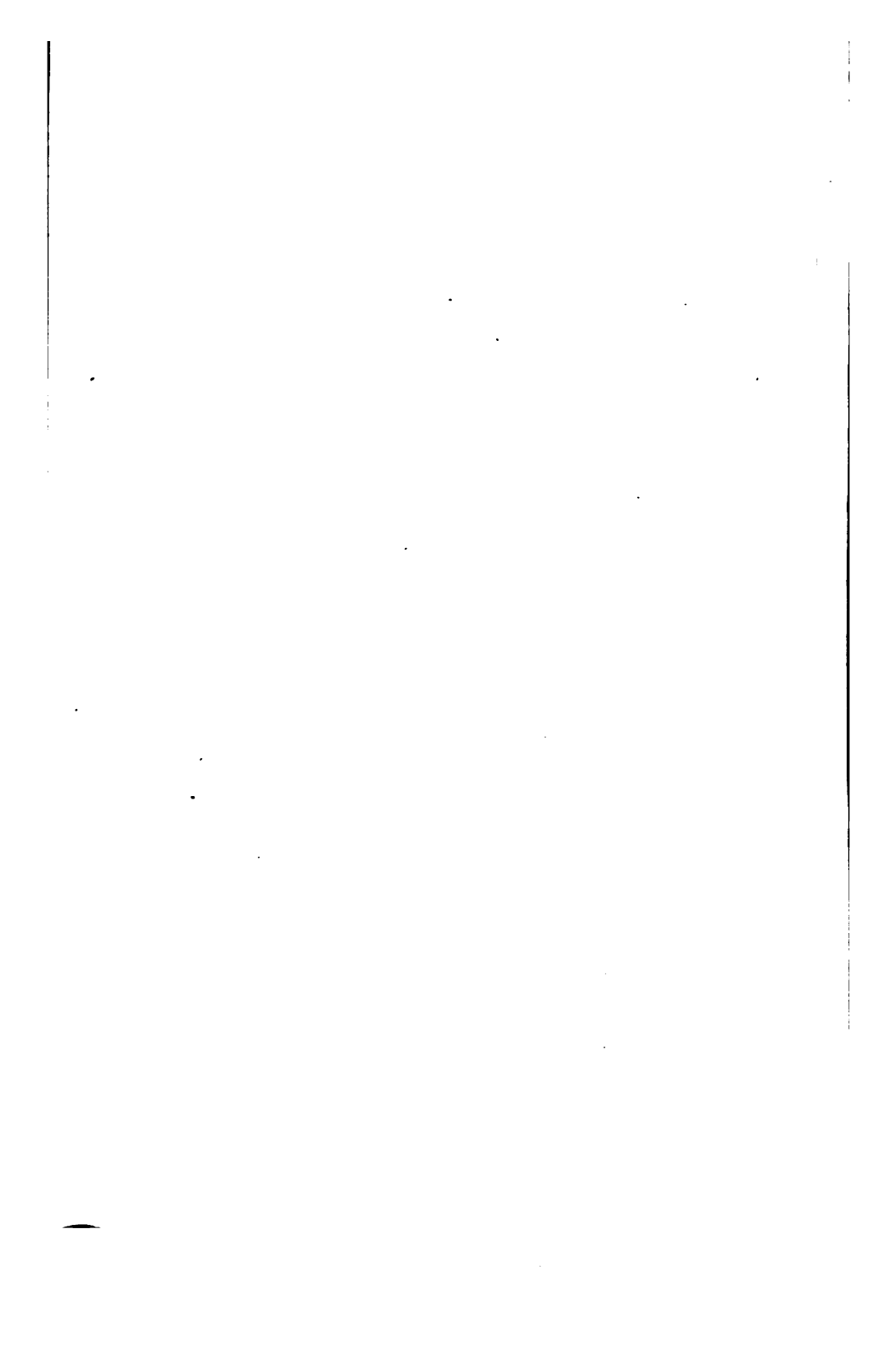
rbium.

12. Alternanthera magnifica.

13. Mesembryanthemum cordifolium  
variegatum.

15. Echeveria secunda glauca.

16. Curbstone.



great extent. This department is a private one, but I was granted the privilege of an inspection, and my surprise was great. Here are handglasses, bell glasses, glass cases, and glass frames, of all sizes and of all shapes, their inmates being watched with the greatest care. The wind must not blow on them, the sun must not shine on them, nor the water drip on them; but ere long they will become lusty like the rest, and after a season of nursing they will show forth all their beauty.

The Orchid houses are of great extent. Several hundred species of these plants are in successful cultivation. This numerous tribe certainly surpasses any others with which we are acquainted, whether their delicacy of tint, curious form, or intricacy of structure is regarded. It is impossible to view a collection of these plants when in flower without astonishment at the wonderful resemblance to some work either of animal nature or of art, there being scarcely one of them that may not be compared to some kind of insect; for instance, *Oncidium papilio*, the flower of which plant resembles a butterfly, and produced on a thin gossamer-like stalk which waves about in the air that one can hardly fancy it otherwise than a living creature. Then there is the Pitcher-plant from New Holland (*Cephalotus follicularis*), looking like some production of fanciful art; and there are other similar vegetable curiosities, some flowers resembling the bee, the fly, the spider, and others are shaped like hoods, helmets, and slippers. Many of this highly interesting tribe of plants are here growing in almost every possible situation—on blocks of wood, naked stones, on the stems of Tree Ferns, and in other situations in which there is little if any soil to support vegetable life. They seem to derive their chief nourishment from the air. Happily, too, there is not a month in the year that some one or other is not in blossom, though the spring sun induces the flowering in a very marked degree.

The Exhibition house is another large building containing a miscellaneous collection varying according to the season of the year, plants being removed and replaced by others as the flowering season passes. In this house a high order of floral beauty is sustained during both winter and summer. In the spring bulbs, such as Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissuses, Cyclamens and others are largely cultivated. These are replaced by other plants as the season advances, and the house is thus rendered attractive "all the year round."

Public gardens have become indispensable to large cities and towns, and when properly kept, as Kew is, are not only delightful mediums for instruction in botanical science, but among the greatest of advantages that can be bestowed on a people, abounding as they do in objects of interest that generally make lasting impressions on the mind. Happily there are but few who, however little acquainted with botany, are not more or less filled with admiration at the endless variety of forms presented by a considerable assemblage of the members of the vegetable kingdom—their grotesque trunks and tapering stems; their leaves, so varied in shape and beautiful in structure; their flowers, so curious in parts, so diversified in colour, and often so exquisitely fragrant: also by their wonderful adaptation to the use and gratification of man, they are ever interesting and attractive.

It is very pleasant to see how Londoners show their appreciation of the gardens at Kew, dispersing themselves in all directions, some rambling by the riverside under the shade of noble trees, and on secluded paths, stopping here and there at points of view bearing upon objects either natural or artificial. Those walks carry the visitors to all the points of attraction, passing Roses, flowering shrubs of great beauty, rock plants, and herbaceous plants, judiciously grouped. In summer the flower beds on each side of the principal walk and in front of the Palm house are the greatest attraction, and to them the gardens owe much of their beauty. The position of the beds is all that could be desired, and the plants are artistically disposed in different figures corresponding to one another, producing the most striking and ornamental effect. The brilliant colours of the flowers are relieved by the more sober tone of the fine-foliaged plants which are advantageously introduced. A beautiful example of this is to be seen in the accompanying design.

Sir Joseph Hooker is the talented director, and Mr. J. Smith the able curator.





## THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

**A**LTHOUGH this favourite place of public resort does not come under the same category as the Royal Parks and Gardens, still it would not be fair to pass it without briefly noticing it, as it has been a leading Horticultural Establishment from the first of its being opened, and has done much to advance the decorative art, particularly the landscape branch of that art, and also Flower Garden embellishment.

The history of the Palace is well known to all. The vast structure and its surroundings constitute an appropriate monument to the late Sir Joseph Paxton, who devoted his highest energies to the art of horticulture, and without the aid of his creative genius, this popular recreation ground would not have existed. He was born at Miltonbryant, Bedfordshire, the 3rd of August, 1803. The Palace was opened by Her Majesty the Queen, on the 10th of June, 1854; and upwards of fifty millions of people have since visited it.

The plants inside the Palace, and in the garden, and also the flower-beds, have been the principal attractions. Enjoyment is provided at all seasons, in spring, summer, autumn, and winter; but the million find the most to admire in the months of June, July, August and September; for then the flowers are in their summer glow and the landscape has on its soft and refreshing robes. The trees and shrubs planted and grouped in the fore-ground, have been improving every year, and now produce the effect intended—for the whole distinctly show the masterly hand of the designer. The stately Terrace walks are appropriate accompaniments for the magnificent architectural decorations of the Palace. The prospect from the Terrace or the building is varied and extensive; it affords a rich and diversified combination, exhibiting all that is beautiful in artistic and natural scenery.

The flower beds are especially admired during the summer, for

they are filled with the choicest of flowers arranged in the best manner. The carpet beds during the last two seasons have been excellent; this system has much to recommend it, especially as it is so useful during the later part of the summer and autumn, after the *Pelargoniums* and *Caleolarias* have ceased flowering. The accompanying figures show the manner in which the planting was recently done. As will be seen, the colours were brightly contrasted with each other, and these beds, which we had an opportunity of seeing on several occasions, were very effective. There was a great number of beds equally as well arranged as those represented, and would serve as examples for intending planters.

The Rose, the queen of flowers, is extensively grown here. The Rosery is a great feature producing a fine effect; the collection comprises the best and most useful varieties. Pillar or climbing Roses grow most luxuriantly, covering trellises of great height and extent, forming perfumed bowers of the most exquisite beauty.

The interior of the Palace is particularly pleasing, showing the effect which may be produced by the tasteful grouping of Palms, Cycads, Yuccas, Ficuses, Bananas, Araucarias, together with a rich and various collection of Crotons, *Dracænas* and *Caladiums*, many of which are of great rarity, and others are noble specimens of permanent foliage plants. Tree Ferns greatly contribute to the embellishment. Most people love Ferns, for they have such a charming delicate appearance. These fine foliage plants from warm climates are judiciously arranged in the borders, and form a pleasing back-ground for any choice flowering plants which may be from time to time introduced, and which are again fringed with an edging of the moss-like plant *Selaginella denticulata*.

The artificial water inside the Palace, is rendered very attractive in summer, by a charming collection of aquatic plants, the Water Lilies producing the greatest effect. The *Victoria Lily* (*Victoria regia*), has broad and singular formed leaves floating upon the surface, the leaves measuring sometimes as much as seven feet in diameter; the different varieties of *Nymphœa*, and other tropical aquatic plants, intermixed with a few hardier kinds of an interesting character, such as *Nymphœa abla*, *Nuphar lutea* the beautiful water violet, *Hottonia palustris*, with its fine pectinate comb-like leaves and its spikes of delicate white flowers emerging from the surface. *Aponogeton distachyon*, is one of the most beautiful of our water plants, it is hardy although seldom met

with out of doors, the *Stratiotes aloides* or water soldier is another water plant of interest ; its appearance under water very much resembles a young pine apple plant.

The above are a few of the most conspicuous plants which are growing in the waters. All are beautiful, either in their flowers or foliage as they are remarkable for the singular manner in which they are constructed, for they are provided with a floating apparatus to sustain them above the surface of the water. The leaves and stalks of some of those plants contain a quantity of air, and without those air vessels they would sink to the bottom and perish ; but to prevent this occurrence we always find some curious and beautiful contrivance, such as the distention of the leafstalk, which causes it to be buoyant, and in some the midribs of the large leaves are full of air chambers so as to render sinking impossible.

Climbing plants are extensively grown in the interior of the Palace, and when we consider the merits of this class of plants and the pleasing effects that can be produced by a choice collection of them, it is not surprising that they should form such prominent features. They are particularly appropriate to be allied with this noble building, giving a degree of finish and gracefulness which no other plants could impart. They are suitable for many purposes of decoration, because they are so varied either from their flowers, their foliage, or from their loose and flexible manner of growth. We find them here covering rock-work and root-work in various parts of the building, showing to great advantage not only the plants surrounding, but the parts they are intended to adorn. The Hanging Baskets are naturally planted with climbing and creeping plants, and the effect is very satisfactory. Every column that supports the roof is also festooned with the luxuriance of which climbing plants are capable of imparting.

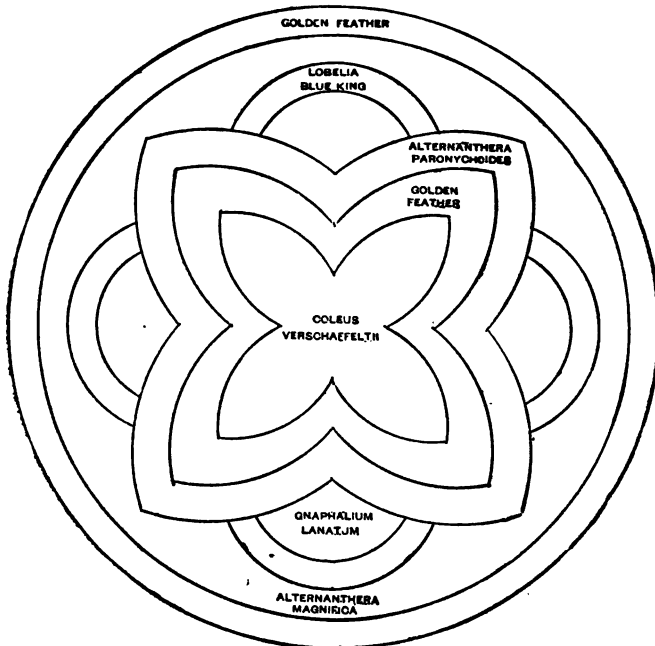
The quickest growing climbing plant is *Cobcœa scandens*, and its variety *variegata*. These will frequently run forty feet in a season. These are grand plants where sufficient room is afforded them to develop their true character. They are indispensable for high roofs and fancy domes, for they make elegant festoons in a very short time.

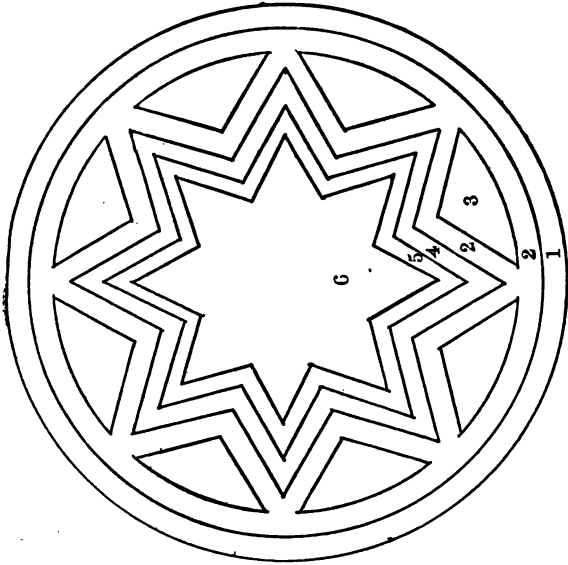
*Passifloras* (passion flowers) are also fast growing climbing plants. They are very beautiful, and the space they are desired to cover is covered quickly. The foliage is large and the flowers are most beautiful.

The Tacsonias are unsurpassable for usefulness and beauty. They much resemble the passion flowers, and will thrive under the same conditions.

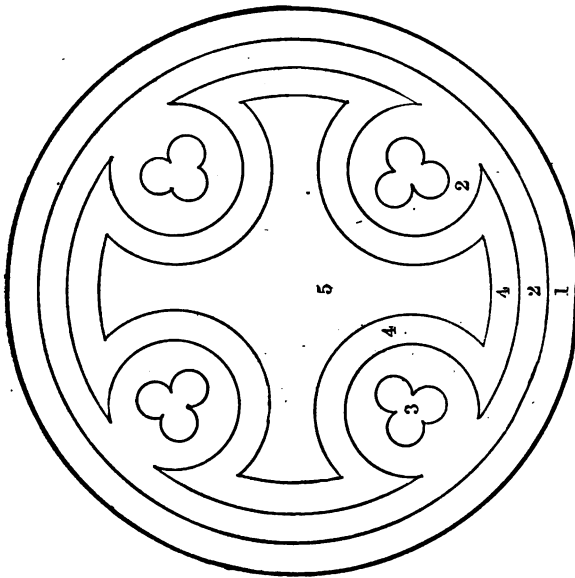
Lapagaria rosea is one of the most lovely of climbing plants when planted where it has room to grow. When well grown few can excel it.

The Fuchsia is not a climber, but no plants can exceed the beauty of the strong grown kinds when trained on pillars from fifteen to twenty feet high, and furnished with flowers from the bottom to the top, as we see them at "The Palace." There are many others of equal beauty, I have only selected these as the most suitable for lofty buildings. The finest screen plant in the Palace is Rhus androgynus.

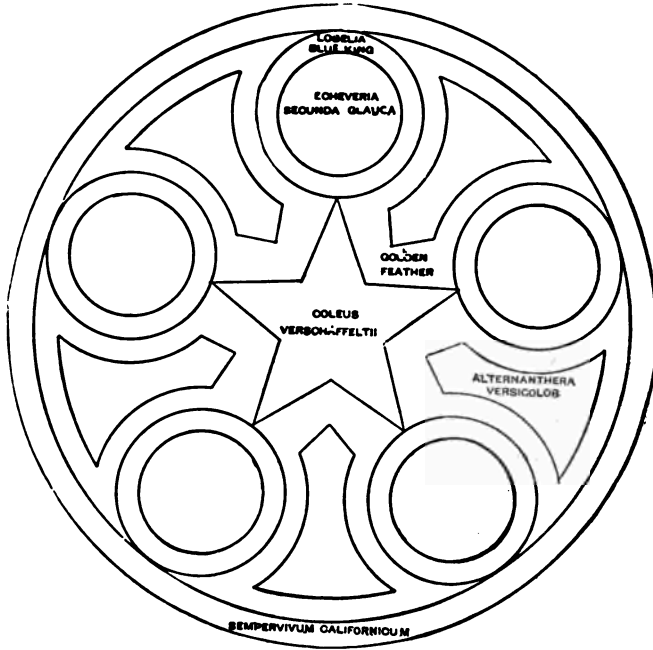




1. Golden Pyrethrum.
2. Althernanthera amena.
3. Lobelia Blue King.
4. Tagetes pumila.
5. Althernanthera magnifica.
6. Coleus Verschaffelti, improved.



1. Echeveria secunda glauca.
2. Althernanthera spectabile.
3. Cerastium tomentosum.
4. Golden Pyrethrum.
5. Althernanthera paronychioides.



The floral decorations of the Palace and grounds are under the skilled superintendence of Mr. Thomson, who has proved himself fully equal to his important charge, for the floral fame of the Palace was never so great as it is at the present time.



## EFFECTIVE ARRANGEMENT OF SPRING FLOWERS.

**T**HE CROCUS.—A great variety of colours are found in this charming family—yellow, purple, white, blue, lilac, and other shades, either plain or with blotches and stripes. They produce an excellent effect either when planted separate or blended together. I once saw a mixed bed of Crocuses thinly planted and growing through a carpet of the green *Spergula pilifera*, which set off the flowers to the best advantage, and this bed had a different effect every day, for one day yellow would predominate, another day blue, and another day white, &c. The principal value of this bulb, however, consists in its suitability for planting near the margins of flower beds so as not to require removing.

The NARCISSUS family is numerous, and how charming is the gay Daffodil, the sweet single kinds—the white, red, pheasant-eyed Narcissus, and many others which merit a place in every garden. A bed of Narcissus with a band or ring of an early scarlet Tulip is very pleasing both near and at a distance.

The SAXIFRAGES are a most desirable class of plants, which combine easy culture and profuseness of blossom. They make cheerful beds by themselves, for there are various shades of colour. I once saw a bed of *Saxifraga crassifolia*, reddish pink, and the yellow Primrose blooming together, and it was a pleasing combination. Double Primroses make a beautiful bed, for we have yellow, white, lilac, and crimson. A bed of *Alyssum saxatile*, yellow, edged with *Gentiana acaulis*, rich blue, has a fine effect. Beds of white *Alyssum* edged with pale blue Pansies are good. Pansies in mixture with an edging of *Aubrietia purpurea* are also attractive.

The HEPATICA is in its glory in April. The effect produced

with the red, white, and blue is quite delightful. I am surprised they are so rarely to be met with.

**THE SCILLAS.**—These lovely dwarf flowers are especially pretty. Their star-like forms with golden anthers have a good effect, and the white variety of the same habit looks well in rows, patches, or in small beds. A bed of white *Saxifraga granulata* associated with pink-coloured Squills is distinct and pretty. Forget-me-nots, an edging of Golden Feather, and mixed Polyanthus with an edging of double white and red Daisies, are also effective.

**CROWN IMPERIALS** are a noble tribe of plants, consisting of single and double kinds. The colours are red, orange, and yellow, also striped. The surface of the bed containing them should be covered with the Dog's-tooth Violet, both foliage and flowers of which are distinct and pretty.

**ANEMONES.**—Those are highly ornamental, and are admirably adapted for producing a display during the early spring. The single-flowered varieties are crimson, scarlet, white, blue, purple, rose, blush, and are also variously striped. The foliage is elegantly divided. They yield a long continuation of bloom, and when grown in masses nothing can be prettier. They are easily cultivated and cheap.

A bed of mixed alpine Phloxes with an edging of *Nemophila insignis* makes an elegant picture. This class of Phlox is dwarf, neat, and uniform in habit, with pleasing shades of colour. An effective bed may be made by planting *Dielytra spectabilis* and *Saponaria calabrica* together, with an edging of Golden Thyme. Another and equally effective bed is composed of scarlet and white Intermediate Stocks, with a band of yellow Violas. A bed of purple *Silene pendula* edged with *Iberis* (Candytuft) is always admired. A bed of Wallflowers is worthy of a place in every garden, for this is a sweet old flower, and there now some distinct colours both double, semi-double, and single. Seeds of Wallflowers should be sown in April; Stocks, Alyssums, and Forget-me-nots in July; and *Saponaria*, *Silene*, and *Nemophila* in September.

When sowing it is a good plan, if only a small number of plants are required, to sow in boxes and protect in a cold frame during the winter. The plants may be lifted with a trowel, with the rough soil adhering to the roots, and they will scarcely suffer from the removal when transferred to beds or borders in the spring. Primroses, Polyanthus, and Pansies may be raised



by sowing seed in May; prick out the plants when large enough to handle, and they make strong plants, and most of them show their colours by the autumn.

This list might be extended, but I have only mentioned those plants that I know will flourish in and near large towns. With spring flowers which can be provided with little trouble and expense, there need be no bare beds.

In a great number of hardy plants the young foliage is very beautiful in spring and full of interest, giving to the borders an ornamental appearance as effective as the flowers. The *Pœonias* burst from the ground in April with many shades of richly coloured brown shoots, and no plant can compare with this for rich and gorgeous effect in its season of blooming during the months of May and June. The colours vary from pure white, blush, deepening to the most intense and brilliant crimson. A number of the varieties are agreeably fragrant. They are plants which demand to be permanently established. They are admirably adapted for decoration in a miscellaneous flower border.

*PULMONARIA OFFICINALIS* or LUNGWORT, with leaves of mottled green and flowers changing from pink to blue, is not to be despised in a spring garden, and assists to furnish the skirts of a shrubbery.

*ARMERIA VULGARIS* or THRIFT, has grasslike tufts of leaves, which are followed by numerous heads of pretty pink flowers. The English name of Thrift is derived from the thriftiness of the plant in towns and confined situations, though its native home is on the grassy tops of cliffs. This plant is largely employed for edgings, for which it is well adapted. The habit and tint of colour has varied greatly from cultivation. There is a variety with large and deep crimson flowers, which is much more ornamental than the common sort, and makes a good border plant.

The *FUNKIA*, with its tufts of leaves variously marked or variegated, affords pleasing relief to bright coloured flowers, adds to the attractions of a garden in spring.

*AJUGA REPTANS* (Creeping Bugle). This is a common British plant, but the variegated and dark leaved forms are very beautiful in any select border of plants. It is highly useful, and largely used in many places as an edging to summer flower beds.

*CENTAUREA BABYLONICA*, a tall perennial. It forms itself into a clump of silver leaves very conspicuous, which is its chief value.

**CINERARIA MARTIMA**, a half shrubby silvery plant.

There are a host of other ornamental foliage plants that could be used for spring decoration, such as the *Santolina Chamæcyparissus* (or Lavender Cotton), with grey foliage. *Dactylis glomerata variegata*. *Festuca glauca*, and the *Veronica Chamædryas* (Germander speedwell). This last-named forms itself into a green cushion. This is the pretty blue flower of our hedges, and we grow numbers of exotic kinds much less worthy of a place in a border.



## HARDY EVERGREENS AND FLOWERING TREES AND SHRUBS

IN THE LONDON PARKS AND GARDENS.



WELL-PLANTED shrubbery—where judicious grouping has been observed both as regards height, form, and colour of foliage and blossoms—is always attractive; but all kinds of trees and shrubs do not thrive in a murky atmosphere, and it may be instructive to note such as give satisfaction in the parks and gardens of London. Although the collection is necessarily restricted, still the best is made of what will grow, no matter to what genera they belong; and those which flourish the best in London will be the best for town gardens generally. In town gardens especially it is true wisdom not to plant for the sake of novelty, but rather to plant for effect those shrubs which are easy to obtain and which are good for the purpose required. A fine specimen of an ordinary shrub is more admired than a shabby example of a rare shrub, and a collection of fine well-grown specimens is more satisfying than a collection of novelties, however distant may be their native homes, or however much money they may have cost. It is gratifying to know that there are a goodly number of all kinds of ornamental trees and shrubs which will flourish in town and country alike, and will suit the taste of most persons. To those who have the means and the desire to make attractive shrubberies the following evergreens will give satisfaction:—

*AUCUBA JAPONICA*, with olive green and spotted leaves, decked with a profusion of Cherry-like berries, is a conspicuous object. It has a tender look, but is more hardy than the common Laurel and stands smoke better.

*ARBUTUS* OR STRAWBERRY TREE.—Indigenous in Ireland, but quite at home in London. The bark is red, the flowers are yellowish white and red, hanging like little wax bells; the fruit much re-

sembles the Strawberry. This shrub grows to the height of ten feet.

**BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS** (Tree box).—This is an excellent and most useful shrub, for it will flourish under the shade and drip of trees and shrubs of larger growth.

**COTONEASTERS.**—The principal beauty of the trailing species consists in their close growth and the numerous bright berries, which continue all winter. These trailing evergreens are useful for mounds, banks, rockeries, or low walls.

**DAPHNE LAUREOLA** (Wood Laurel) is an old but handsome low-growing shrub with sweet-scented flowers. It will do well planted in the shade of other trees in town or country gardens.

**EUONYMUS JAPONICUS** is always beautiful. The variegated kinds are lovely, superseding the Holly in the London gardens; but they are not so hardy as the green kind.

**ULEX EUROPEUS FLORE-PLENO** (Double Furze) is worthy of a place in every shrubbery, not only for its delicate green foliage, but for its sweet-smelling and abundant flowers. It almost gives the appearance of a "bit of the country" brought to town when planted in large masses.

**THE HOLLY.**—Of all the shrubs for ornamenting the lawn or affording shelter and retirement to the pleasure walk it has no equal, and all kinds thrive to perfection in almost any situation. Both the green and variegated Hollies are quite at home in sunshine and in shade, and form graceful ornaments. They are lively in winter when covered with berries, and are always highly appreciated at Christmas.

**MAHONIA JAPONICA, M. AQUIFOLIA, M. BEALII,** and a few others have magnificent foliage, and they are not surpassed by any other hardy shrubs. They form dense bushes of lively green. During early spring they are covered with bright flowers, which are succeeded by bunches of Grape-like berries. They will grow under trees, and for this purpose they are becoming popular for game cover, and the more so as the berries are food for pheasants. Mahonias thrive well in London gardens.

**LIGUSTRUMS** (Privet) are both useful and attractive when they attain to a good size. *Ligustrum lucidum, L. sempervirens,* and *L. japonicum* I can strongly recommend for town squares and gardens.

**PHILLYREAS.**—These are hardy, bear smoke well, and grow in

poor soil as well as any shrub in a town garden. The best for general purposes are *P. angustifolia* and *P. latifolia*. The first-named is most commonly met with. It forms masses of rich dark green verdure all the year round.

**RHODODENDRONS** are the most showy and beautiful of evergreens. They succeed well in the parks and gardens of London, but require special treatment in order to have them in perfection. They must be planted in peat, and when growing in an open exposed situation it is requisite to water them frequently, or their flower buds wither without expanding.

**VIBURNUM TINUS** (*Laurustinus*).—This shrub grows best in an exposed situation, and will thrive in any loamy soil. It frequently continues flowering all through the winter. It is highly ornamental in shrubberies and on lawns, and if it should be cut down by severe frost it will shoot again from the roots. It should never be allowed to grow too large, for young plants flower much better and maintain a more compact and healthy appearance than very large and old shrubs.

**TAXUS** (*Yews*).—There are several distinct varieties of these, and during all stages of growth they are acceptable ornaments. The Irish Yew (*Taxus hibernica*) is always a striking object in consequence of its upright habit, and can be introduced with great effect in certain points—garden or pleasure-ground plantations.

**CRATÆGUS PYRACANTHA** (*Evergreen Thorn*).—Although this is generally planted against a wall it will stand alone, and may be grown as a bush, and will glow all winter with a profusion of scarlet fruit.

The shrubs contained in this list will be sufficient to make the garden cheerful in winter, but it will always be found that the best assortment of evergreens has a certain dullness during the spring and early summer months unless relieved by deciduous shrubs, which have livelier tints of green and bright blossoms. The addition of these is a great advantage in rendering the garden cheerful and gay at an appropriate period. The first of deciduous shrubs that I will mention as flourishing well in the London parks is the Mezereon; it has long adorned the shrubbery with its beauty. The Naked-flowering Jasmine (*J. nudiflorum*) and *Forsythia viridissima*—produce bright garlands of yellow flowers freely. The *Cydonia japonica* or the Japan Quince is a favourite, and is unrivalled as a spring-flowering shrub when trained against a wall or

as a round bush, as it is grown in some of the parks. Where the brilliant crimson flowers of the species and the white variety (*alba*) are seen in proximity the effect is very pleasing. *Ribes*—of which there are red, white, and yellow varieties—are invaluable for producing early flowers. One of the most effective is *R. sanguineum*, which is highly ornamental; so is the yet more delicate white-flowering *Ribes niveum*, the waxy bells of which contrast with sober Laurels and dark-leaved Hollies.

Amongst more noble forms of vegetation that attract, one of the most welcome is the Almond (*Amygdalus communis*) and its varieties, with their delicate rose, white, and blush-tinted flowers, all of them powerfully fragrant. The double-flowering Peaches are amongst the early bloomers, and are general favourites. Other flowering shrubs which are admired in the parks are the beautiful double-flowering Plums and Cherries.

*MAGNOLIA CONSPICUA*, with flowers large and fragrant, succeeds admirably. *Cratægus oxyacantha* also succeeds well, but we must wait till the middle of May before we see this genus in perfection in company with the Laburnum with its yellow blossoms hanging over Lilacs and Guelder Roses, which unite in forming an attractive combination. About this time the *Deutzia scabra* shows its pearly buds; *Weigela rosea* will be covered with gay pink flowers; and the Mock Orange, the *Syringa*, is very much esteemed on account of the fragrance of its white flowers. The common yellow Broom everyone knows, and the effect of it in a shrubbery need scarcely be described; there is a white sort remarkably handsome, which blooms in the London parks all through the month of May. During the summer the Rose Acacia (*Robinia hispida*) produces its rose-coloured pea-shaped flowers, and is highly esteemed both in town or country.

*ALTHÆA FRUTEX* is a beautiful shrub which thrives in London. There are several varieties. The colours are red, white, purple, some flowers being striped and blotched; they are produced on the young wood, and somewhat resemble a single Hollyhock. *Hypericum nepalense* is the best of this fine group of yellow-flowering shrubs; it is popularly referred to by some of the Londoners as the "Yellow Fuchsia." *Spiræas* are useful for the mixed shrubbery. There are several kinds, most of them of an elegant habit. The flowers are much used for dinner-table decoration, for which purpose they are very appropriate.

## TREES

### IN THE LONDON PARKS AND GARDENS.

**N**EVER before was the importance of trees so fully recognised as now, and especially in towns and their vicinity, where the disposition to plant them is greater than ever it was before. We need not wonder at this, for there are few objects in nature having richer points of beauty than a well-grown tree. Without trees our parks and gardens would be flat and monotonous, but with them the surface is made picturesque and the beauty of other objects becomes enhanced. The infinite variety of the forms of trees, and their tints of light and shade, evoke feelings of admiration. In spring they give us the idea of freshness and gaiety, with softness and delicacy; in summer, they afford shade and shelter; and in autumn, their variety of rich glowing tints accord admirably with each other, and form splendid masses of colour, superior in depth and richness to that of any other period of the year. It is astonishing how much variety may be produced by the artistic disposition of trees even in town gardens. In the London parks, the Beech, the Elm, the Lime, the Horse Chestnut, the British Oak, and the common Ash, are represented, also the Plane. The Plane tree holds a distinguished place as a town tree, for it grows freely almost anywhere, and its beauty is generally acknowledged. There are other trees of a medium size, equally suitable for metropolitan parks and gardens.

**THE MOUNTAIN ASH** (*Pyrus aucuparia*).—This, though one of our smaller trees, is by no means unworthy of notice. The foliage is light and graceful, and the colour a lively green. The branches become elongated and bent down under the weight of their verdure

in spring, and produce fragrant cream-coloured flowers, which, as the autumn advances, are succeeded by bunches of floral-red berries. It is a pleasing tree, and a favourite around the metropolis.

**THE WHITE BIRCH** (*Betula alba*).—This is comparatively a small tree, but it makes up in lightness and elegance for its deficiency of size. It has been well characterised as the light, airy, pendant Birch. As an ornamental tree in landscape effect, it cannot be surpassed. Coleridge awarded the palm of beauty to it, calling it the most beautiful of forest trees—"The Lady of the Wood."

**THE HORNBEAM** (*Carpinus*).—This tree is better known as a hedge shrub than as a timber tree, yet when allowed to grow un mutilated, it frequently attains a height of 50 feet. It very much resembles the Beech in its appearance, although its head is still closer and more round. It thrives in situations where some other forest trees would dwindle away, or make but little progress. The leaves adhere to the branches long after vegetation appears to have ceased, rendering this tree very valuable as a shelter.

**THE SYCAMORE** (*Acer*).—This is a tree of but second-rate pretensions, but in the London parks it frequently equals in magnitude trees of the first rank. Its foliage is thick, and affords an impenetrable shade. Its spring tints are tender and glowing, while the deep green of its summer hue harmonises with its massive form, and the brown and reddish tints of the fading leaves in autumn produce a beautiful effect. The bark frequently peels off in a manner similar to that of the Plane.

**THE POPLAR** (*Populus*).—There are several fine species of this tree. The Black or Italian Poplar (*Populus nigra*) attains to a large size in a comparatively short space of time. The foliage is of a pretty pale green, the leaves are smooth and shining, and, as may be observed in Poplars generally, they flutter with the gentlest breeze, thus producing ever-varying shades of green sparkling in the sunbeams. It generally possesses a fine stem and an ample head, and when planted in an appropriate situation often appears very ornamental.

**THE LOMBARDOY POPLAR** (*Populus fastigiata*) is a tree of the most rapid growth. It shoots up in a spire-like form, the stiff appearance harmonising well with buildings, and its growth not being impeded by the presence of smoke it is peculiarly adapted



for a town or city tree. This Poplar, from its tall and slender growth, possesses a beauty perhaps peculiar to itself, for when assailed by the wind it forms a waving line, gracefully bending from the breeze.

THE ASPEN (*Populus tremula*) is an elegant tree, rather slender for its height, and pleasing in outline. It has a clean straight stem, the branches shooting out horizontally to form the head. As the tree advances in growth, the branches gradually assume a pendulous character. The leaves are of a fine light green, and are in a constant tremulous motion. This tree grows well in all soils except clay. The roots spread near the surface.

THE ACACIA (*Robinia*) is an elegant and ornamental tree. It must ever be admired on account of its light and delicate foliage and its fragrant flowers. Its pendant form, when arrived at maturity, must cause it to be regarded as one of the first ornaments of our parks and pleasure grounds.

THE TREE OF HEAVEN (*Aliantus glandulosa*).—This handsome tree is a native of China, but it bears our winter well. It is a fast grower, and many specimens are to be met with in the neighbourhood of London. Some beautiful examples can be seen in Kensington Gardens from 30 to 40 feet high. Its fine pinnated leaves and their rich green colour, impart to it great distinctness and beauty.

THE WEeping BEECH (*Fagus sylvatica pendula*) is a tree of great beauty. Unlike many weeping trees it grows upright, its branches afterwards descending in all sorts of fantastic shapes. No tree in Kensington Gardens elicits so many expressions of admiration, where its branches form a dense arch over the long flower walk, and produce a striking effect. In the same garden the Weeping Ash is noted for its regular umbrella-like shape, and forms a beautiful head when grafted sufficiently high.

THE WILLOW (*Salix*).—There are numerous varieties of this tree. The Weeping Willow (*Salix Babylonica*) is perhaps the most ornamental, beautifying the margins of lakes and ponds in parks and pleasure grounds by its graceful pendulous branches. It grows to a large size, and attains a considerable age, and when appropriately planted and its branches dipping into water, the effect is highly picturesque.

PINE TREES (*Pinus*).—Two of the most hardy and picturesque of this genus are the Cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus Libani*) and the

Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), and these are very difficult to cultivate in town gardens, but in a more congenial atmosphere they form handsome trees.

THE DECIDUOUS CYPRESS (*Taxodium distichum*) is a very ornamental tree, its graceful form and pleasing colour making it highly appreciated. The leaves are, like the fronds of Ferns, divided into narrow leaflets, which, in autumn, fade into a rich tint before they drop off. It thrives fairly well in suburban gardens.

THE TULIP TREE (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*).—This has been recommended for a town tree, but the climate of London does not appear to suit it, for where there is one good specimen there are twenty bad. Its branches die without any perceptible cause. The foliage of this tree, when healthy, is certainly very beautiful both in spring, summer, and autumn.

THE WALNUT (*Juglans*) and the SPANISH CHESNUT (*Castanea vesca*) have also had advocates for town planting. I object to them for that purpose on account of their fruit, as it almost impossible to keep the boys from damaging the trees.

One great principle in forming beautiful trees or groups in woods or parks, so they shall ultimately be healthy and picturesque, is never to plant too thickly. Trees for ornament will not require to be pruned up to such a height as those grown for timber. In growing trees for beauty, it is necessary to avoid the mutilation so frequently inflicted by barbaric pruning. A small pruning knife (with the exercise of foresight and good taste) is all that is needed to form a beautiful tree, provided it has room to grow and spread. In concluding these remarks I would especially draw attention to the importance of the proper preparation of the soil before planting; and efficient draining is also very important.



## THE ARRANGEMENT OF COLOURS.

**T**HE various colours which now distinguish the foliage of different plants, constitute some of the most striking phenomena of the vegetable world. Great is the variety of tints, which are peculiarly interesting, and are worthy the attention of every observer of nature. Some consider leaf colouring a disease, but I think those bright and beautiful colours blended together, as some are, cannot be disease. The different colours of leaves and flowers, and the names to which those differences have given rise, are so many, that the subject is one that deserves to be treated as a separate branch of science. This variety of colouring appears to me jointly to depend on the various structures of the leaf, and on the different chemical actions to which those leaves are subject, some of them evidently depending on soil and situation, or from excess of heat or cold, and causes hitherto unascertained.

Although this change in the colour of the leaves cannot as yet be explained, yet we know some of the laws that influence the colour of flowers. Blue flowers will turn to white or red, but never to yellow. A bright yellow flower will sometimes become white, but it is never known to become blue. From whatever circumstances a leaf is subjected to change in colour, there is one fact certain—it in most cases adds greatly to their beauty, and acquisition for ornamental purposes. The different hues assumed in course of development, the bright colouring appearing in many tints, forms, and shades, always contrasting with the natural green.

No variation of plants is more common than those of colour, and the colour of plants is one of the readiest marks of distinction.

We find colour scattered through all the classes of nature, animate and inanimate, decking with tints of equal brilliancy, the shell, the gem, birds, beasts, and reptiles, clouds which attend upon the rising or setting sun, as well as in leaves and flowers, and with no apparent use but that of delighting and cheering mankind with a perpetual display of beauty.

This beautiful provision of nature has a power of imparting a charm to things the most trivial and otherwise unattractive; but there is nothing that strikes us so agreeably at first sight as the colour of flowers; it excites our admiration, and we are attracted by its loveliness and charmed with its beauty.

As green is the predominating colour in Nature, enlivening, subduing, and refreshing, we must have it for a groundwork in all our arrangements. Ofttimes more of the beauty of a garden depends upon the healthy hues of the shrubs, and the verdure of the lawn, than on the flowers. If bright colours preponderate, they oppress, but if associated with an ample green setting, they cheer and satisfy the eye and mind. The art of the florist and gardener, as far as colours are concerned, consists in arranging plants so as to produce harmony of form and colour in both foliage and flowers, as in flower-garden groups, beds, belts, ribbons, and conservatory arrangements. It is to aid those who are not skilled in the arrangements of colours that a few examples are submitted. Ladies, of late years, have aided in the arrangements of colours in their flower-gardens, and we must admit they have displayed considerable taste; but in order that their plans may be effectively carried out, it is imperative that they be submitted to the gardener some months prior to the bedding-out season. Delay in this matter is a common source of failure, for however skilful a man may be, he cannot prepare the plants when time is not afforded them to grow.

Colour gives to the world beauty and ornament; it aids us in determining distance and space, and enables the eye more readily to separate objects. All colours are contained, in light, in a state of combination, and are found to resolve themselves into three primary colours—viz., red, yellow, and blue, and three compound or intermediate colours, each formed by the union of two primitive colours. These compound colours are purple, green, or orange. Mixtures of these secondary colours produce the tertiary colours, which are softer and less definite. Black and white may for all

practical purposes, whether in painting, floriculture, or landscape gardening, be considered as colours. Painters describe colours as being warm colours or cold colours, orange and red and those hues and tints being warm, blue and green being cold colours. Yellow is of all colours the most allied to light, while its complementary purple is the darkest of hues; they contrast, therefore, as to light and dark—that is, in reference to light alone. Red is the most exciting and positive of all colours, its complementary green the most soothing and grateful to the eye. Red and green are non-contrasting as to their powers of exciting the eye and as to the power of colouring.

Blue is the coldest and most retiring of all colours, its complementary orange the warmest and most advancing. Thus it will be seen that the orange is complementary to blue, and blue to orange; purple is a complementary to yellow, and yellow to purple; green is a complementary to red, and red to green. To discover the complementary of any given colour, say red for example, you have only to fix the eyes earnestly on a spot of black and then on a spot of red, when a dim circle of green, the complementary colour of red, will be seen around the red spot. In the like manner, the complementary colour of purple will be found to be yellow, and of blue, orange.

The simplest arrangements of colours are the combinations of the primaries and secondaries, yet that these combinations be perfectly harmonious requires great skill in their distribution, otherwise their characteristics of simplicity speedily degenerate into coarse vulgarity. Nothing is less brilliant than flower beds in which the only colours to be seen are blue and white. Nothing is more gaudy than a garden stocked with a profusion of yellow and little else. It is very unsatisfactory also to find flowers of the same colour, but of different shades, placed near each other, and all these errors of taste should be avoided.

In order that a garden may be showy and attractive, the grand principle in the employment of colours is never to employ a compound colour between the two primitive colours which compose it. For example, purple ought never to be employed between blue and red, green between blue and yellow, or orange between yellow and red. Blue flowers should be placed near orange, violet next to yellow. Red and pinks look well when surrounded with a border of white or grey. Each primitive colour should be con-

trasted with its complementary one, which will always be found to be a compound one. Thus red is a primitive colour, but green is a compound one; yellow is a primitive colour, but purple a compound; and blue primitive, orange compound.

In the case of employing primitive colours in a combination without the compound or intermediate colour, one should be planted in large, and the other in small quantities. One primitive colour may be opposite to another, and will have a good effect. For example, adjoining a mass of blue there may be specks of red or yellow, but the primitive colours have a better effect still when the specks of blue, red, and yellow are dotted in a mass of compound colours, and thus nothing is finer in effect than a mass of green with two or three specks of red or bright yellow. The same principle will hold good with white or black, and thus a speck or two of bright, light, or clear-shining black may be placed adjoining or among objects of any colour whatever. When I speak of black it applies to foliage, not flowers; indeed, there are no black flowers that I am aware of.

Large masses of black or dark brown are always productive of more effect than large masses of white or grey. Black and white in masses should be sparingly introduced everywhere where the end to be attained is gaiety, variety, and beauty. The good colourist has not only to study harmony of combinations, but suitability and local fitness, and he will require to vary his scale of colours in depth and tone. For some aspects, such as near the house or building, he must use cold and soft colours: for distant effect, warm, deep, and rich colours are necessary. It should be remembered that if any of the primary colours have a mixture or shade of another primary, it loses its purity, and becomes, in a degree, secondary. The secondary which is complementary to it must contain more of the remaining primary. Thus, if red tends towards scarlet, which is an orange red (red with yellow in it), the green, to be truly complementary, should incline towards the remaining primary blue, and be a blue-green. When red, on the contrary, tends towards crimson (red with a blue in it), then the complementary green should incline towards yellow, and be a yellow-green, and the like rule holds good as to other primaries.

In the harmonies of tertiary hues, as well as of tints and hues, some of the most refined and beautiful arrangements will be found. Thus, primrose, which is a tint of yellow, is in harmony with lilac,

which is a tint of purple ; while straw colour, which is a tint of orange slightly neutralised, is contrasted with a negative blue tint. These intermediate shades and tints, when nicely arranged, are very satisfactory to the eye, and when harmony is attained from their arrangements, the pleasure is greater than from those of the simpler and more obvious kinds of contrast.

We cannot lay down precise rules, but we can suggest a few colours which we have seen in gardens, look very beautiful in juxtaposition :—1. Violet and light rose ; 2. Deep blue and golden brown ; 3. Deep red and gray ; 4. Claret and buff : 5. Amber and lavender ; 6. Light pink and light blue ; 7. Peach and dark blue ; 7. Magenta and apricot ; 9. Light purple and light orange. All those and many others of a soft and pleasing colour, either in flowers or foliage, can now be had for the garden and pleasure grounds. Of late years, quite a new feature has been introduced in ornamental gardening by the introduction of plants with soft and pleasing coloured foliage in the place of plants producing gay flowers. The result is satisfactory for many reasons. Plants of this kind remain perfectly intact throughout the season, and produce the effect required of them, both in rain and sunshine. We have now a great variety of plants with coloured foliage, and every year produces examples of beds showing a still higher standard of excellence in the decoration of the Flower Garden.

It is a safe rule to vary the shades and quantity of green according to the flowers—namely, if the colours of your flowers are bright, and red predominates, the foliage must be dark green, and plenty of it. If the flowers of these shades are delicate the green may be delicate also, and less of it. This lesson, with many more, we can take from nature. In the spring, all nature is decked with pale green bespangled with soft delicate colours, and as the season advances the greens darken and the flowers brighten. Surely from this we might learn how to arrange them best as a work of art. Who can look at the colours of nature, so bright, so bold, so sensitively soft, so freely distributed, yet so charmingly adjusted, and not learn a lesson therefrom ? The groundwork always judicious in tint heightens the lustre of all above it. Look at the tints upon the rock—every shade of grey and gold, green and red ; the beautiful Heather and shining golden Gorse, with blue and grey marl and stones—a mingling of such colours that

cannot but be admired. Who could find fault with our moors and mountain sides covered with the rosy flush of the pink Heath Bells, and near them the ground carpeted with Blue Bells, the purple Violets, and the Primrose tuft nestled beneath the bowery hedge on which hangs the wild Rose interwoven with the waxy Honey-suckle with its coral points and ripening berries clustering, and waving, and twining themselves into garlands? In nature we see flowers that hang on and festoon the steep sides of rocks, and the dark brown trunks, and that cling to old grey walls. Then from nature let us take our directions for the arrangements of flowers.





## DESIGNS FOR FLOWER AND CARPET BEDDING ON GRASS.

**T**HE circle is the most simple form, and when planted in harmonious proportions and tints is most pleasing. I shall now detail how to plant on the carpet-bedding mode. Various plants, a great proportion of them new, are adopted to show that the Geranium and Calceolaria are not the only candidates for popularity in the summer garden. I admit there are few plants that will look more showy than those named; nevertheless, it is desirable that others of equal brilliancy were more generally made use of. For carpet bedding plants require to be selected not only for their suitable colours but their duration and height.

I have confined myself to low-growing plants, but there is no reason why tall-growing plants should not be used, or annual or perennial flowers, also spring flowers and bulbs. A common plan is to contrast the tints of adjacent blooms, never to let blues stand close to blues nor reds be next to reds; or they might be planted on the principle of blending the colours, four or five rows to consist of various shades of the same colour. Again, a rich effect is obtained by following the order of the prism colours—having all the flowers at one end or side dark purple and violet, and at the other dark reds, the purples to be followed by blues and light porcelains till you come to white. Next the white should follow the yellows, after them pink, then full reds, then dark crimson.

I will now add a small list of annuals which I know are lasting and effective. Annuals are a beautiful and extensive tribe of plants and worthy of the best treatment, and their service is essential in most gardens. I shall therefore make a few remarks on the method of raising and cultivating—first, hardy annuals, which stand all weathers; second, half-hardy, which can bear no frost; third

tender, which will not thrive in the open air. These divisions, however, run into one another by imperceptible gradations, for several of these rank among tender annuals yet may be planted outdoors during the summer months; and the hardy annuals are the better if treated as half-hardy, so the one treatment will suffice. Besides, transplanting is in most cases an advantage, and secures health and vigour to the plants. Raise the seedlings upon a gentle hotbed, and when they are strong plants remove them to their destination; but one of the chief points in the cultivation of annuals is to have the seeds germinate well and to have the plants into their second leaf quickly. If the seeds are sown early in April the plants will be ready for the beds the latter end of May; and if it is showery weather when they are planted they will not receive any check. Do not plant them very close, for then their beauty is not seen. I have selected only those which grow compact and which continue long in bloom. As they are to adorn designs their size and habit must be studied. Many of these annuals may be pegged down with advantage, the Phlox Drummondii for instance. When treated in this way the beauty of it is much enhanced.

The contrast of colours I shall leave to individual tastes, but I may just repeat that the rules of contrast and harmonies of colour are derived from Nature. Yellow, red, and blue are contrasts in all their shades, and the tints formed by the union of any two of these forms harmonious colours. In the following list the six first-named are foliage plants:—

*Amaranthus melancholicus ruber.*

*Atriplex hortensis rubra.*

This will require pegging down.

*Celosia Huttoni*, new, bright crimson and claret colour.

Golden Pyrethrum.

*Perilla nankinensis.*

*Tagetes signata pumila.*

*Ageratum Imperial*, dwarf blue.

*Asperula azurea setosa*, blue.

*Alonsoa Warscewiczii compacta*, scarlet.

*Alyssum maritimum*, white.

*Bartonia aurea*, bright yellow.

*Clarkia alba*, white, red, rose, violet.

*Convolvulus minor*, white, blue, dark violet.

*Clintonia pulchella*, blue and white.

*Eschscholtzia crocea*, orange and white.

*Godetia*, rose, purple, white.

*Lupinus nanus albus*, white.

Marigold, French Miniature, brown, and yellow.

*Malope grandiflora*, crimson, purple, white.

*Mesembryanthemum*, rose, purple, white.

*Nasturtium Tom Thumb*, rose, crimson, scarlet, yellow.

*Nemesia compacta*, blue and white.

*Nemophila*, purple, white, blue.

*Petunia*, many colours.

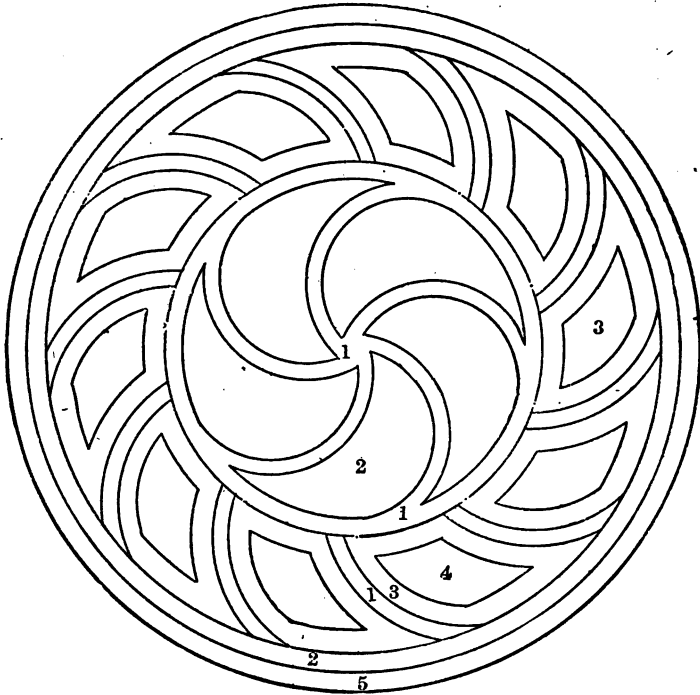
*Phlox Drummondii*, purple, rose, pink, white, crimson.

*Saponaria calabrica*, rose, white, pink.

*Senecio*, crimson, red, purple, white.

*Viscaria*, scarlet, rose, white, crimson.

CARPET BEDS.—The following examples of planting circular beds effectively are submitted :—



DESIGN A.—MODE OF PLANTING.

1. *Cineraria maritima compacta*. Almost pure white, a great improvement on *Cineraria maritima*. It is nearly hardy, and strikes freely from cuttings at all times.

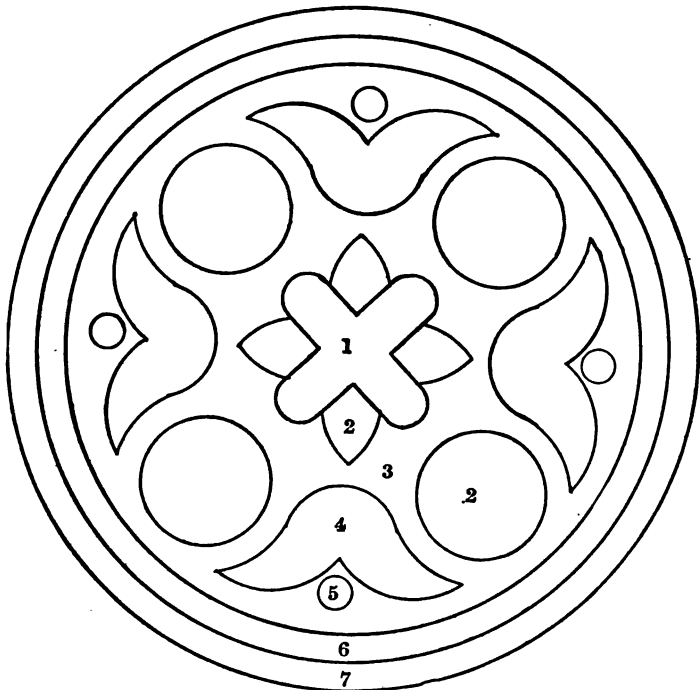
2. *Golden Pyrethrum*. It is uniform, neat, and compact, forming an equal surface. Sow the seed in March in a greenhouse or frame, or outdoors on a warm border. Small plants at bedding-out time are better than large plants, as they are not so apt to run to seed as are older plants or cuttings.

3. *Lobelia Blue King*. A light sky blue and free-flowering variety, constant in bloom until the frost cut it down. It makes a charming groundwork for bright colours.

4. *Alternanthera amœna spectabilis*. Of all the new and ornamental foliage plants for the flower garden decoration throughout

the summer months the *Alternantheras* are the most useful. They are essential in forming brilliant combinations; and are invaluable for contrasts in designs. The variety named is a marked improvement on *A. amœna*, brighter in colour and stronger in growth. Propagate in heat in March and April, grow on in heat, shade from the sun, and the greener they are the faster the plants will grow. Let them have air and sun a week before they are planted out, and they will soon colour and make a fine feature in panel and geometrical groundwork.

5. *Echeveria glauca metallica*. A very distinct and valuable addition to this class of summer bedding plants. A deep glaucous green with a bronze hue, large showy leaves, free and dwarf grower. It is propagated by offsets and seed.



DESIGN B.—MODE OF PLANTING.

1. Golden Pyrethrum.
2. Lobelia Blue Stone, new, and producing a profusion of dark

flowers. A very compact and upright growing variety; a marked improvement on the *speciosa* section; it is the desideratum in the *Lobelia* group. Cuttings inserted in March or April make nice plants by the 1st of June.

3. *Alternanthera paronychioides major*, orange and carmine. It makes a beautiful contrast with the blue *Lobelia*. It has proved one of the distinct and attractive bedding plants, and is an exceedingly pleasing acquisition.

4. *Alternanthera magnifica*. Orange and red. We use this sort extensively in the London parks, and with great success. It is most highly ornamental, and rather a vigorous grower, but still close and compact. This beautiful variety will be found as effective in tone of colour for elegant contrasts as others in the same group.

5. *Echeveria secunda glauca*. The utility of this plant for bedding purposes is established—for margins of beds it is extremely effective; indeed, it is one of the most attractive and useful bedding plants in Hyde Park, where there is an immense quantity of it used.

6. *Alternanthera amœna*. Colour magenta.

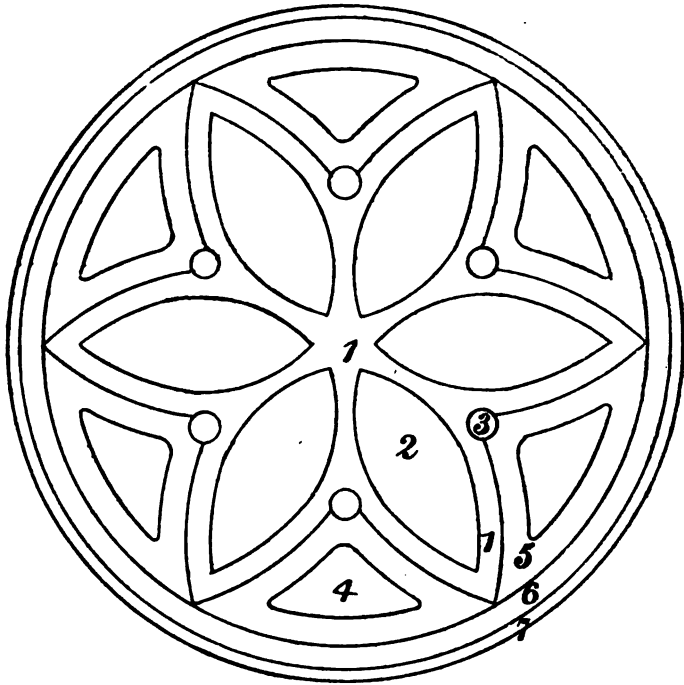
7. *Stellaria graminea aurea*, an elegant little golden plant. It is exceedingly useful and ornamental. It is a valuable addition, and is very effective as a margin, and the closer it is kept clipped the brighter it becomes in colour. It is worthy of a place in the most select designs. It is hardy, and may be propagated by pulling it into small pieces. It contrasts beautifully with the grass, and shows the bed to perfection.

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#### DESIGN C.—MODE OF PLANTING.

1. *Leucophyton Browni*.—This is undoubtedly one of the very finest plants for carpet bedding or any select design. In flower beds it cannot fail to become a universal favourite. Its compact upright habit, and its numerous branches of small white shoots are almost as stiff as wire, make it useful for panel work and forming divisional lines. This plant has been kindly treated, and yet treated wrongly. It has been placed in a warm house, which has made it look sickly; it dislikes even the smell of the fire. The proper place for it in winter is a cold frame; it will live and be

healthy the whole time. It will strike very readily in a cold frame, and that is the only way to ensure its success.



2. *Coleus Verschaffelti splendens*.—This is a very beautiful variety ; it is a sport from *C. Verschaffelti*, is very bright in colour and dwarf in habit. It is a great acquisition for decorative purposes.

3. *Alternanthera magnifica*.

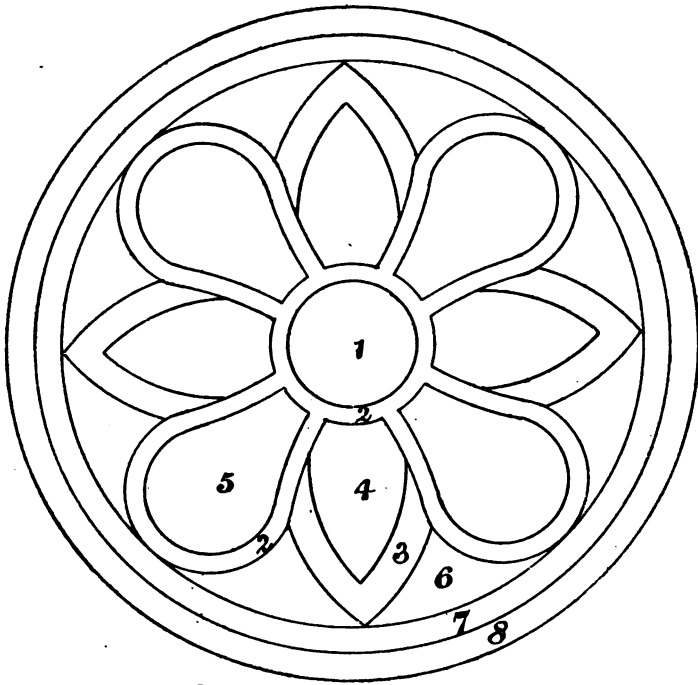
4. *Lobelia Porcelain Brilliant*.—This beautiful variety is a valuable addition ; it produces a profusion of fine expanded light porcelain blue flowers, prettily relieved by a small white eye. It is a tone of colour very effective in contrasts for the decoration of the flower garden.

5. *Golden Pyrethrum*.

6. *Alternanthera versicolor*, mottled rose and carmine. This is a very distinct and pretty variety, splendid in colour, dwarf and

compact in habit, and admirably adapted for the decoration of beds in an exposed situation. It must not be planted in too rich soil, or it is apt to grow too strong and become green.

7. *Sedum acre elegans*.



DESIGN D.—MODE OF PLANTING.

1. *Perilla nankinensis*.—The entire plant is of a deep bronze purple colour, almost black, crisp and curly. It contrasts best with yellow. It is an annual. Sow the seed in March.

2. Golden Pyrethrum.

3. White *Lobelia nivea*.—I consider this the best of all the white *Lobelias*, both in purity and size of flower.

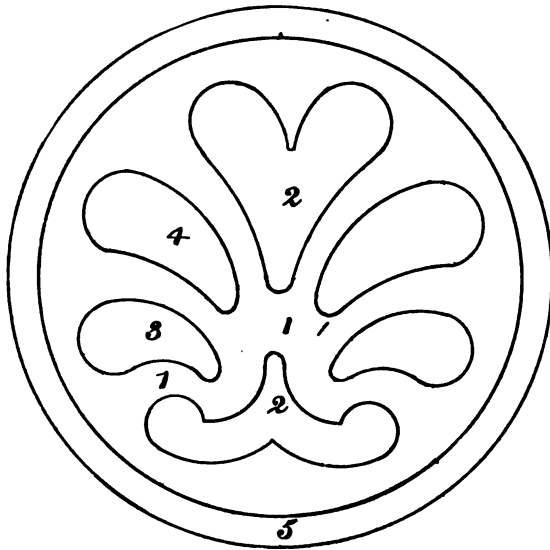
4. *Coleus Verschaffelti splendens*.

5. *Verbena Sportsman*.—A rosy pink colour. It originated in Hyde Park, being a sport from Purple King, and is in every respect the same as Purple King, except the colour. It is a pleasing acquisition. No less than ten thousand plants were used in the above park during one season, and which won general admiration.

6. *Lobelia Mazarine Gem*.—An admirable variety. It is quite unequalled in depth and brilliancy of colour, and produces its blooms to the very end of the season.

7. *Alternanthera amœna*.

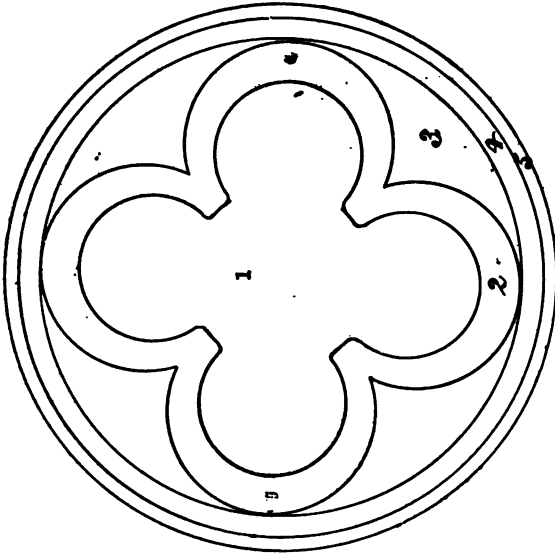
8. *Echeveria secunda glauca*.



DESIGN E.—MODE OF PLANTING.

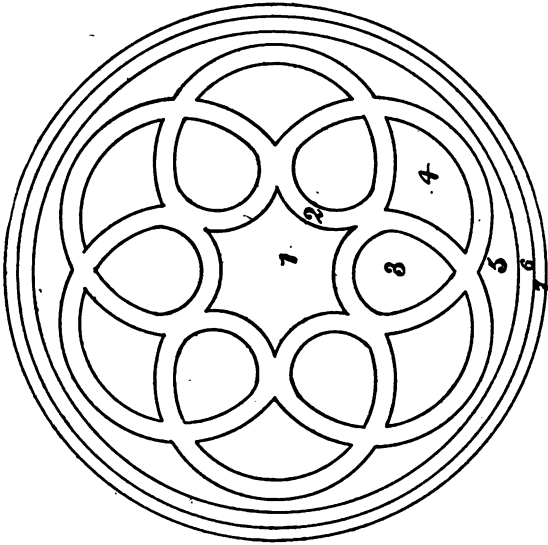
- |                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1. <i>Lobelia Blue King</i>.<br/>                 2. <i>Alternanthera amœna spectabilis</i>.<br/>                 3. <i>Alternanthera paronychoides major</i></p> | <p>4. <i>White Lobelia</i>.<br/>                 5. <i>Stellaria graminea aurea</i>.</p> |
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DESIGN G.—MODE OF PLANTING.

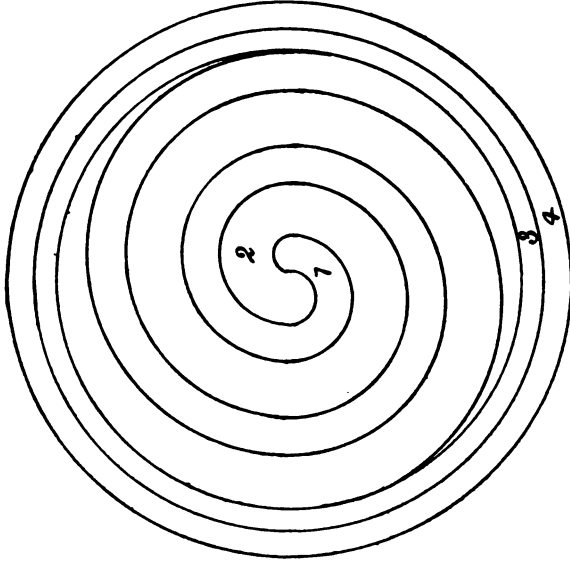
1. *Iresine Lindeni* and *Gazania splendens*, planted alternately.
2. White Lobelia.
3. Blue Lobelia.
4. Golden Pyrethrum.
5. *Echeveria secunda* glauca.



DESIGN F.—MODE OF PLANTING.

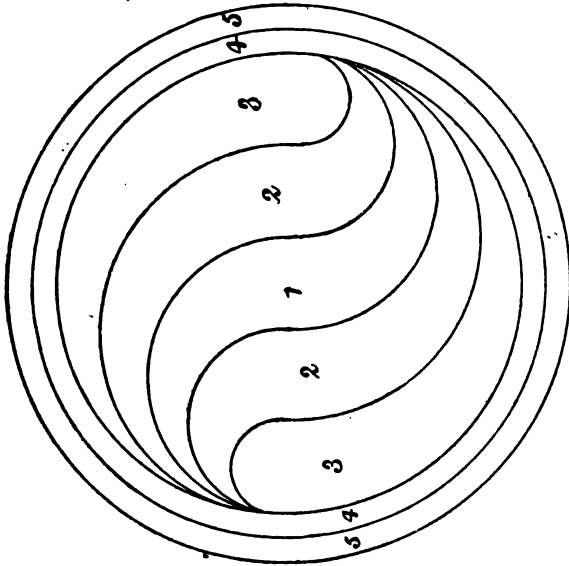
1. *Coleus Verschaffelti*.
2. *Leucophyton Browni*.
3. *Lobelia Blue Stone*.
4. *Alternanthera magnifica* (deep claret).
5. *Stellaria graminea aurea*.
6. *Echeveria secunda* glauca.
7. *Sempervivum montanum*.

The three examples next submitted, require only a few varieties of plants, and their simple flowering arrangement presents an



DESIGN I.—MODE OF PLANTING.

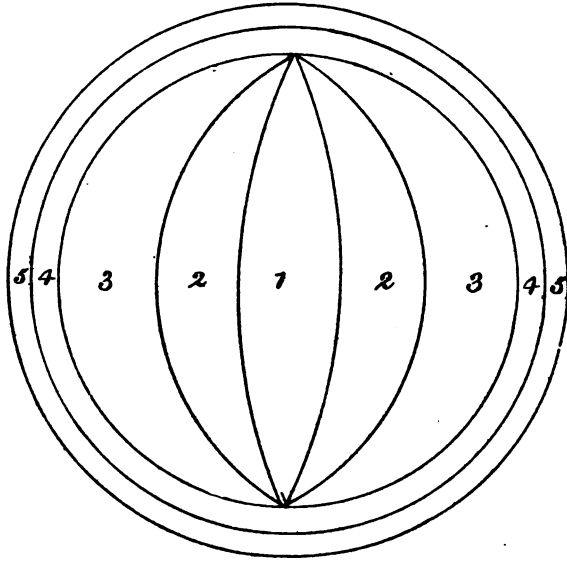
1. *Coleus Verschaffelti splendens.*
2. Little Golden Christine Geranium, pink flower and golden leaf.
3. Lobelia Blue Bonnet, a rich blue with a white eye.
4. *Mesembryanthemum cordifolium variegatum.*



DESIGN H.—MODE OF PLANTING.

1. *Alternanthera amena spectabilis.*
2. *Lobelia pumila grandiflora.*
3. *Alternanthera paronychioides major.*
4. *Lobelia pumila grandiflora.*
5. *Stellaria graminea aurea.*

agreeable change to the more elaborate modes of planting, which have previously been given as suitable for circular beds.



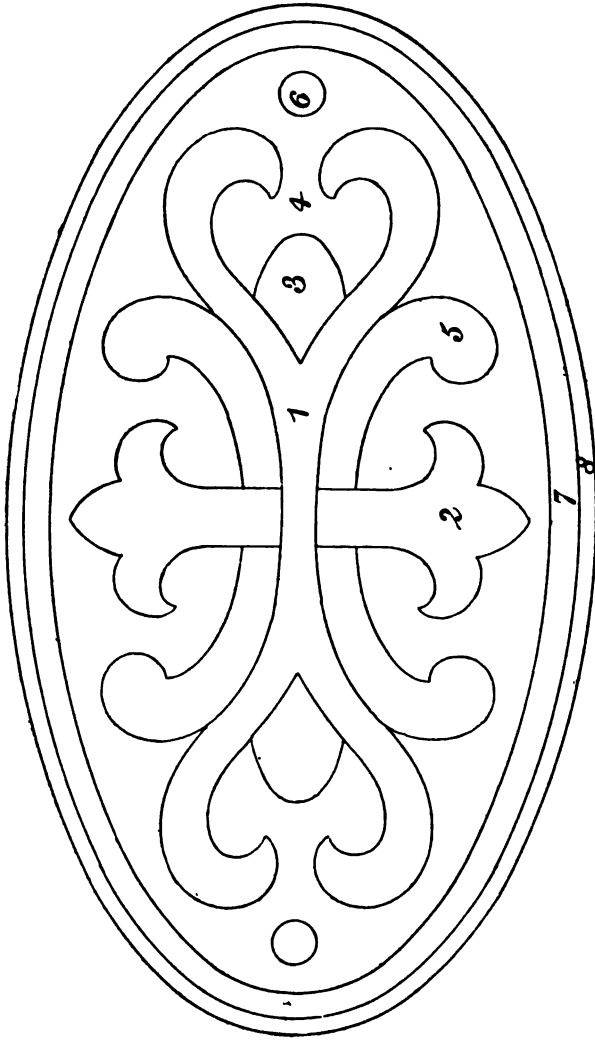
DESIGN J.—MODE OF PLANTING.

- |                                     |                                      |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Coleus Verschaffelti</i> .    | 4. <i>Echeveria secunda glauca</i> . |
| 2. Golden Pyrethrum.                | 5. <i>Stellaria graminea aurea</i> . |
| 3. <i>Alternanthera magnifica</i> . |                                      |

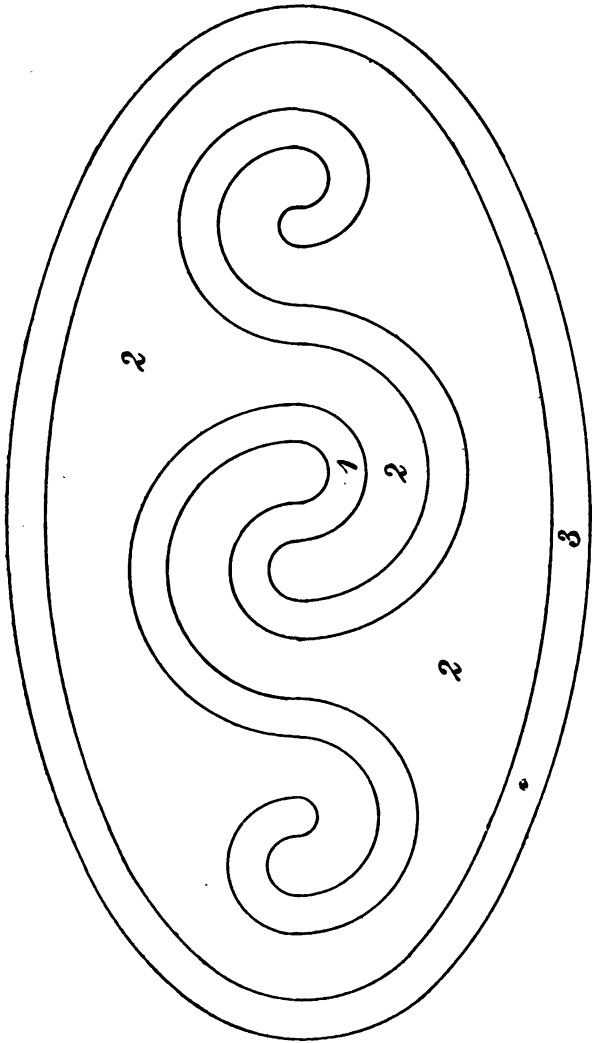
Examples having been given of suitable modes of effectively planting circular beds, a few designs suitable for beds of an oval form may appropriately follow. Round beds are the most common of all forms; they are also adaptable to an almost endless variety of modes of planting them, and if the plants are judiciously selected, and their colours correctly arranged, few, if any, forms of bed show to better advantage. The plans which have been submitted are sufficiently numerous to meet various tastes, and, also, as embracing or providing for the employment of the several plants which are usually prepared for this mode of decoration.

Oval-shaped beds are less numerous than round beds, but are equally effective when properly planted. Four suitable and

distinct modes of planting an oval-shaped bed are now figured ; they are quite different in character, have an agreeable appearance, and afford ample choice for intending planters.



DESIGN K.



DESIGN L.

## BED K.—MODE OF PLANTING.

1. *Geranium Robert Fish.*—This is a very dwarf and compact variety; the foliage is pale yellow, the flowers bright scarlet. It is a free bloomer, distinct, and beautiful, and very effective for lines in ornamental beds.

2. *Cineraria maritima compacta.*

3. *Achyrocyline Saundersonii.*—This is a very distinct, neat, and free bushy-growing plant, having silvery grey foliage. Its erect habit of growth makes it desirable for lines in mixed beds. It is propagated from seeds or cuttings in autumn or spring; the autumn cuttings strike freely in a cold frame, or under a hand-glass. In spring it is best to place the plants in a little heat, and then the shoots that are made will strike freely.

4. *Alternanthera amabilis latifolia* (orange and red).—A bold, strong-growing, and showy variety, enduring alike in rain or sunshine. It may be used in any exposed situation, and will maintain its bold and dense character until late in the autumn. It is a superb plant for designs, and it may be used in other ways with great advantage.

5. *Lobelia Blue Stone.*

6. *Silver variegated Geranium.*

7. *Echeveria secunda glauca.*

8. *Stellaria graminea aurea.*

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DESIGN L.—MODE OF PLANTING.

1. *Golden Pyrethrum.*

2. *Alternanthera amœna.*

3. *Helichrysum maritimum.*—This is excellent for a margin to bed of dwarf plants. The small leaves are glossy, and shine like grey satin. It is a creeping plant, forming itself into a neat and compact border. It is one of the most desirable and effective plants we have for edgings. It propagates itself, and will keep well in a cold frame.

## DESIGN M.—MODE OF PLANTING.

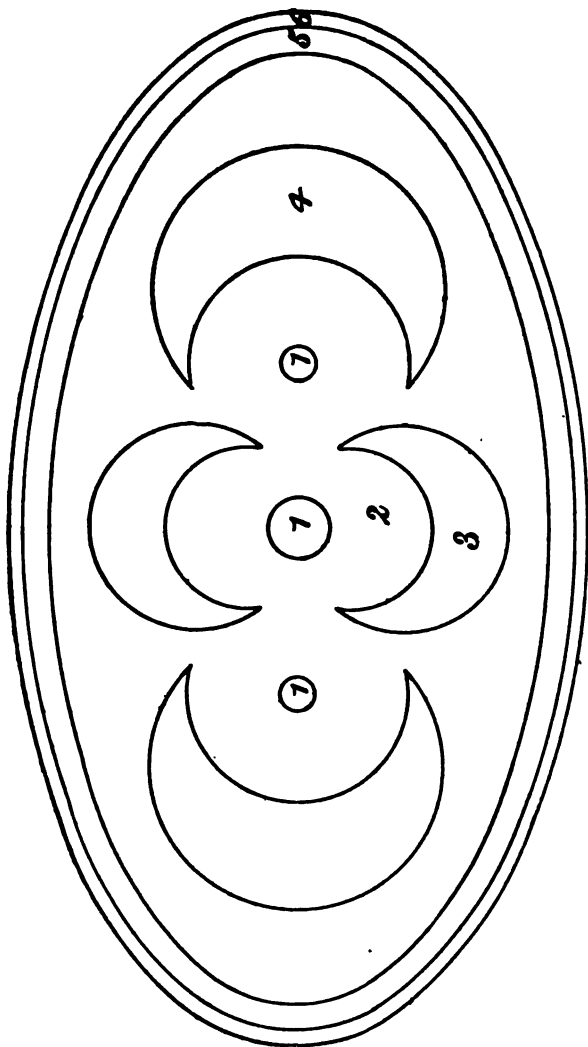
1. *Chamæpeuce Diacantha*.—White spiny-foliage plant of a very striking appearance, forming a fine contrast when grouped with other plants, and, for ornamental bedding, it is unequalled by any plant in cultivation with similar foliage. Sow seeds in March in a gentle bottom heat, transplant the seedlings in pans as soon as they are large enough to handle, pot them as they get larger, keep them growing, and they will be fine plants to go out by the end of May.

2. *Lobelia Blue king*, light blue.
3. *Alternanthera paronychioides major*.
4. *Alternanthera amoena spectabilis*.
5. *Golden Pyrethrum*.
6. *Echeveria secunda glauca major*.—Distinct and very fine between *Echeveria secunda glauca* and *E. metallica*. The leaves and the whole character of the plant resemble *E. secunda glauca*, but are larger than that species. The plants are stemless, and form semi-globular tufts. It is a fine addition to the summer-bedding succulents, and is propagated by offsets, which are produced freely.

## DESIGN N.—MODE OF PLANTING.

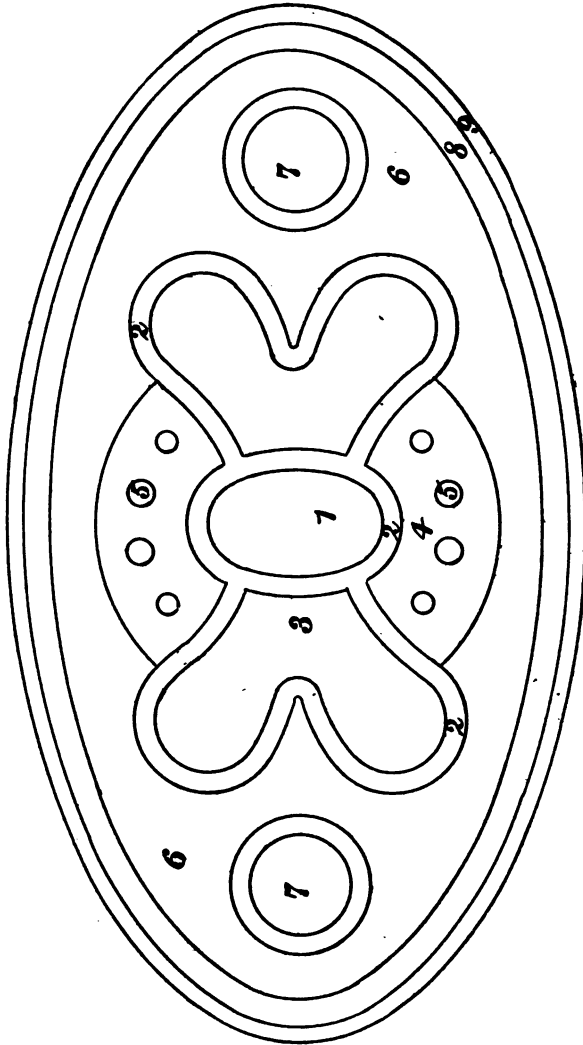
1. *Fuchsia Golden Fleece*.—The style of growth is dwarf and branching; leaf medium-sized, very glossy, and shining like gold; the flower-buds (including tube and sepals) are light crimson; the corolla blue. The plant grows freely, and the more it is exposed to light, air, and sunshine, the brighter is the colour of the leaves. Cuttings struck in the spring make the best plants for beds.

2. *Achyrocyline Saundersonii*, silver foliage.
3. *Lobelia Blue king*, sky blue colour.
4. *Golden Pyrethrum*.
5. *Echeveria secunda glauca*.
6. *Alternanthera magnifica*.
7. *Lobelia White Perfection*. One of the best of its class.
8. *Stellaria graminea aurea*.
9. *Cerastium tomentosum*.



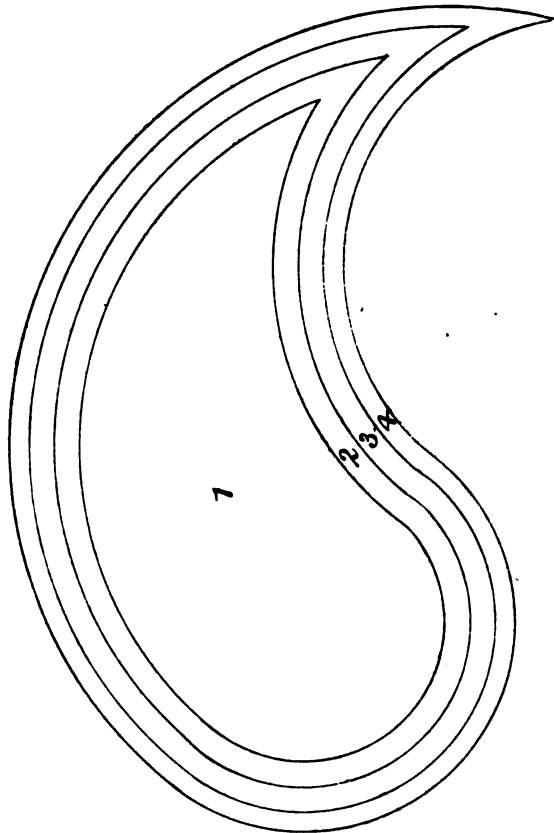
DESIGN M.





DESIGN N.

Plans for effectively planting round-shaped and oval-shaped beds have been submitted, and we may now usefully refer to other forms. The shape of beds is generally determined by individual taste, some owners preferring simple and others intricate forms. Occasionally however, the shape of the grass plot and its position suggest the form of bed which is most appropriate. Design O is a simple yet a favourite-shaped bed, and is particularly suitable to many situations. The following has proved a good mode of arrangement :—



DESIGN O.—MODE OF PLANTING.

1. *Coleus Verschaffelti splendens*.
2. *Centaurea ragusina compacta*.—As its name implies it is more

compact in habit, and not so coarse towards the end of the summer as *C. ragusina*. It is propagated by seeds and cuttings. To induce the plants to seed pick out a few of the healthiest plants in spring, pot them in good fibrous loam, and let them become pot-bound, which will cause them to flower more freely. Leave them out of doors in a sunny place, as they do not seed so well under glass. It is a good plan to brush the flowers with a camel-hair brush in the middle of the day to scatter the pollen. The flowers should be kept dry by protection. Most people strike the cuttings in the autumn, but they strike readily in the spring and make good plants by bedding-out time. Take the top and side shoots without disfiguring the plants, and insert the cuttings one in a small pot (thimbles), placing them in bottom heat. A hotbed is best where the cuttings will be close to the glass. They must have a little air and plenty of light, for if kept close and shaded they will damp-off. If treated in this way they will take root in ten days.

3. *Iresine Herbsti*.—Its prevailing hue is a deep chocolate brown, and presents when seen against the sun transparent ruby and rose hues, which make it very effective, especially when associated with the silvery foliage of the *Centaurea*. It is propagated by cuttings struck in spring. The 1st of June is quite soon enough for this plant to be turned out. It can be kept to any uniform height by pinching and pegging.

4. *Abutilon vexillarium aurea*.—A distinct and effective variety. Its yellowish marbled and blotched leaves are distinct and beautiful. It is of a trailing and branching habit, and is a very desirable acquisition for margins, lines, beds, and borders. It is propagated in autumn and spring by cuttings struck in heat.

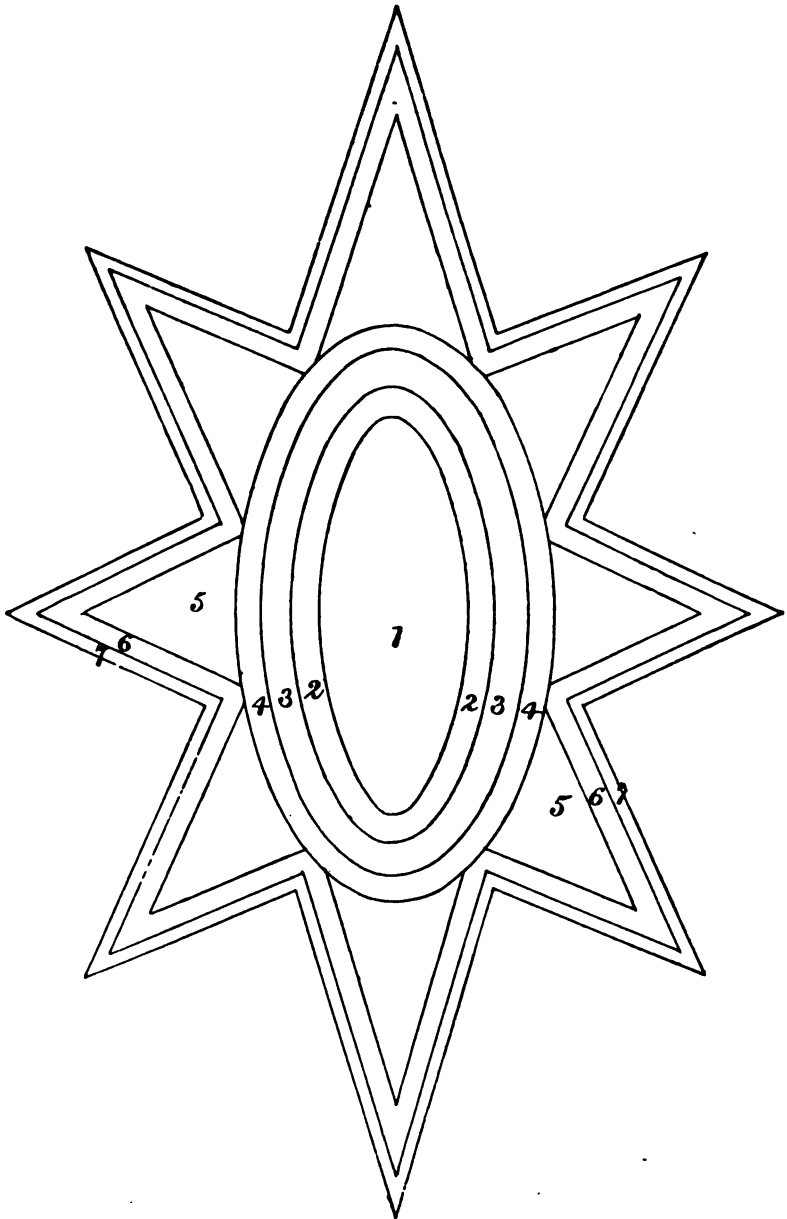
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#### DESIGN P.—MODE OF PLANTING.

This is a bed of a totally different character from the preceding and it will look well planted as follows:—

1. *Lobelia Blue King*.

2. *Cineraria acanthæfolia*.—A robust silvery-foliaged plant, with leaves somewhat resembling those of *Centaurea candidissima*, but the plant is of a more compact habit than the *Centaurea*. It is a valuable addition to the silvery foliage plants. It is propagated



DESIGN P.

from cuttings, which in the autumn will root in a cold pit or frame. In the spring bottom heat is required for striking the cuttings. Perhaps it would be as well to state that cuttings of white or grey silvery-foliage plants do not require to be shaded as much as others, as white is a non-conductor of heat.

3. *Alternanthera amoena spectabile*, brilliant magenta red.

4. *Tagetes signata pumila*, green. An easily grown and extremely accommodating plant. The introduction of green into beds of coloured foliage was a bold innovation, for until then the grass surrounding the beds had been considered sufficient of that neutral colour. That the judicious employment of dwarf plants with green foliage is not only permissible but advantageous for associating with such plants as Golden Feather, crimson *Alternantheras*, &c., many of the best beds both in the public parks and private gardens testify. The green divisional bands separating the brighter panels have added greatly to the finished effect of the beds, and green carpet plants have become deservedly popular.

As was to be expected, other dwarf-growing green carpet plants than the *Tagetes* were sought for, and the result is that some of them have proved extremely suitable for carpet bedding. With the undoubted advantages of the *Tagetes*—its ready growth from seed and its elegantly cut and bright green foliage—must be considered the disadvantage that to keep it sufficiently dwarf and constantly green continued pinchings must be resorted to. That not only involves considerable labour, but the result, especially towards the end of the season, is not always satisfactory. After the pinching has been over and over again repeated the plants become stubby, and instead of the feathery-green surface, which is so pleasing, the plants show the pinched stems which destroy at once the softness and smoothness which render the lines so attractive.

In order to obviate the labour of pinching, and as seeking to produce a low smooth carpet of green, *Cerastium arvense* was introduced into the carpet beds in Battersea Park. At the first sight this plant was considered a success, but as the season advanced its popularity decreased, its colour being too dull to be permanently satisfying, and it has only been employed to a limited extent during the present season. Taking, therefore, the two plants, *Tagetes* and green *Cerastium*, the former is still the most generally useful, although the latter is not to be despised, especially as it needs no pinching.

Other substitutes for the *Tagetes* have this year been sought for at the Crystal Palace, and in the excellent beds there some of the dwarf *Saxifrages* have been employed, such as *Saxifraga hypnoides*, *S. Gmelini*, and others; also the green *Mesembryanthemum cordifolium*. The latter plant, which grows more vigorously than *M. cordifolium variegatum*, is too robust for the chaste designs of small beds; and the *Saxifrages*, while being both dwarf and green have a more or less tufty appearance, and cannot be considered a perfect green carpet plants, and so far as these plants are concerned the *Tagetes* is still not superseded. The most perfect of all green carpet plants is, however, *Sedum Pulegium gibraltarium*. It is of close growth requiring neither pinching nor pegging and is quite hardy.

5. *Alternanthera paronychioides major*.

6. *Lysimachia Nummularia aurea*, or the Golden Creeping Jenny.—This is a distinct ornamental-foilage plant; the leaves and branches are of a bright golden yellow. The original type of this plant (Creeping Jenny) is well-known as one of the most useful for vases or baskets, but this golden sport is well adapted for decoration in the most exquisite arrangements. It has been used in Kensington Gardens with the greatest success. It is easily increased by cuttings and is quite hardy.

7. *Echeveria secunda glauca*.

Of all the varieties of shape and form of design for flower beds the scroll is thought by some people of taste to be the most agreeable. There is no doubt when those figures are clothed with effective colours supported by congenial tints, that pleasing and brilliant results may be obtained. The most suitable place for a scroll bed is on the side of a grassy bank or the slope of a green terrace; also by the margin of a winding walk, with here and there open spaces, an embellishment of this description would be appropriate. The following plants and their mode of arrangement are submitted as suitable for scroll-shaped beds:—

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#### DESIGN Q.—MODE OF PLANTING.

1. *Convolvulus mauritanicus*.—This is a fine plant for a carpet. It soon covers the surface with its little sailing shoots, and produces

an abundance of lovely mauve-coloured blossoms all through the summer season. It may be wintered in a cold frame, and is propagated by cuttings in the spring for summer use. The cuttings root freely in a little bottom heat.

2. *Lobelia speciosa* Brilliant.—Large flower, deep rich blue with white eye. Very effective.

3. Golden Pyrethrum.

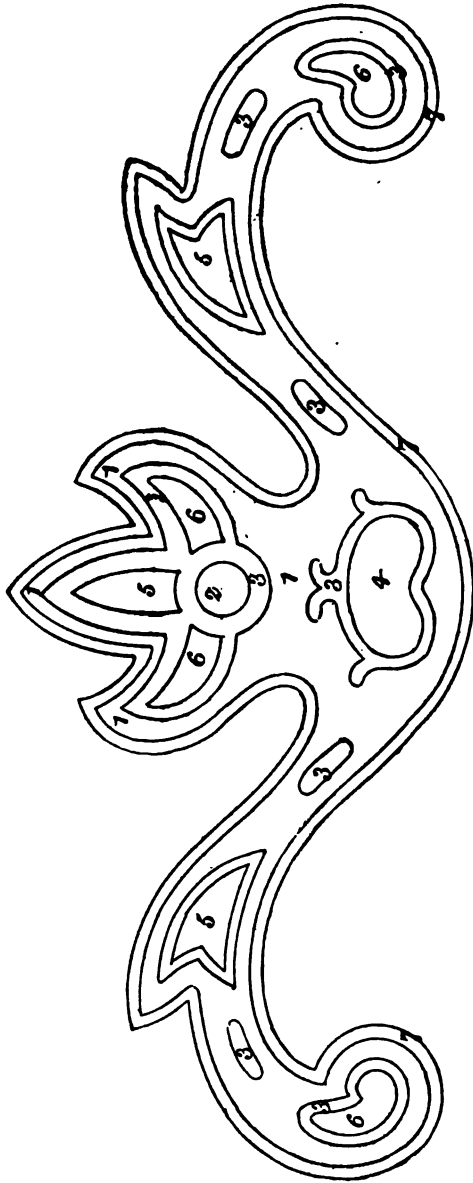
4. *Alternanthera spathulata*.—A rose-pink variety with long narrow leaves. It requires planting in poor soil, otherwise it is apt to grow green. Another way to make it retain its colour is to plunge the pots in which the plants are growing, and the plants will then retain their colour.

5. *Alternanthera paronychioides* major.

6. *Alternanthera amœna spectabilis*.

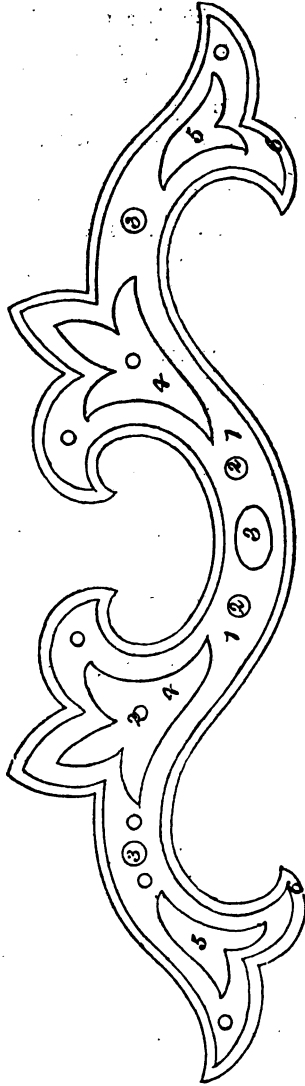
7. *Gnaphalium lanatum*.—This is well known as one of the most useful plants for edging purposes. It may be kept compact and uniform in its growth, and may be trimmed to any shape required, and the more it is cut the better it looks, for the young shoots are almost white. Two or three old plants kept through the winter in a cold frame will give a good batch of cuttings. They should be placed in a little heat, and the shoots that are made after will take root freely.





DESIGN Q.





DESIGN 'R.

DESIGN R.—MODE OF PLANTING.

1. *Ajuga reptans rubra*.—This is a pretty dwarf-growing plant. The smooth and dark glossy purple leaves are very suitable for a groundwork in a design and contrast well with bright colours. It is quite hardy and will grow in any situation. Propagate by cutting the plant up in small pieces as soon as it has done flowering in May.

2. *Echeveria metallica*.—This is really the most striking and ornamental of all the *Echeverias*, its broad, fleshy, glaucous leaves shaded with a rich metallic hue, rendering it highly decorative either singly or in groups. The best and the easiest way to propagate it is by seed.

3. *Cineraria maritima compacta*.

4. *Alternanthera magnifica*.

5. *Stellaria graminea aurea*.

6. *Leucophyton Browni*.

The accompanying designs are suitable for ornamental borders at the foot of a wall. The wall we must suppose is covered with creepers, which will form a good background for bright colours.

---

DESIGN S.—MODE OF PLANTING.

1. The wall.

2. Scarlet *Geranium*—any tall-growing kind.

3. *Centaurea gymnocarpa*.

4. Purple King *Verbena*.

5. Yellow *Calceolaria*.

6. *Geranium*, silver-edged variety.—There is one called *Elegantissima*, a charming little plant of compact habit, specially adapted for small groups in fancy parterres in scroll work, or in any lady's flower-garden design. Let the flowers remain on, for they will add to the beauty of the whole.

7. Golden *Pyrethrum*.

8. *Alternanthera amœna*.

9. *Cerastium tomentosum*.

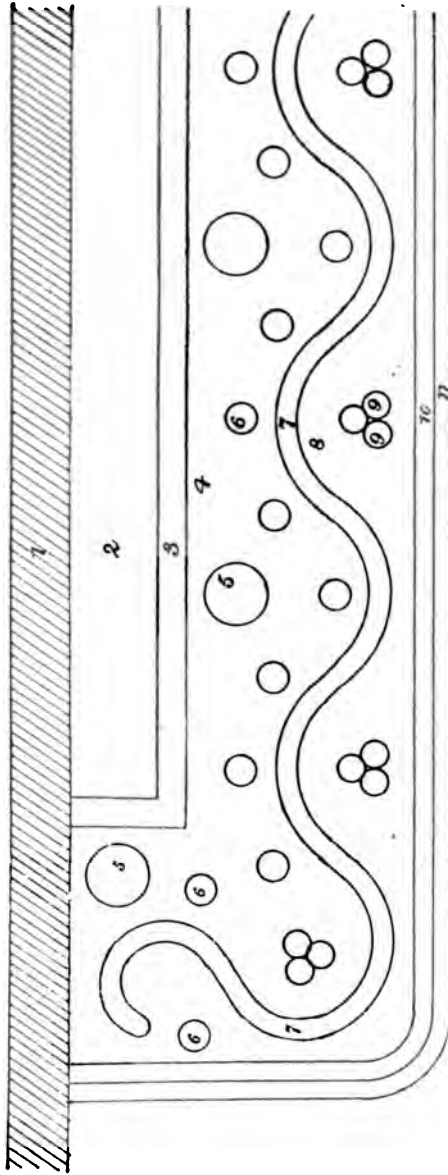
10. *Lobelia pumila grandiflora*.

11. *Stellaria graminea aurea*.

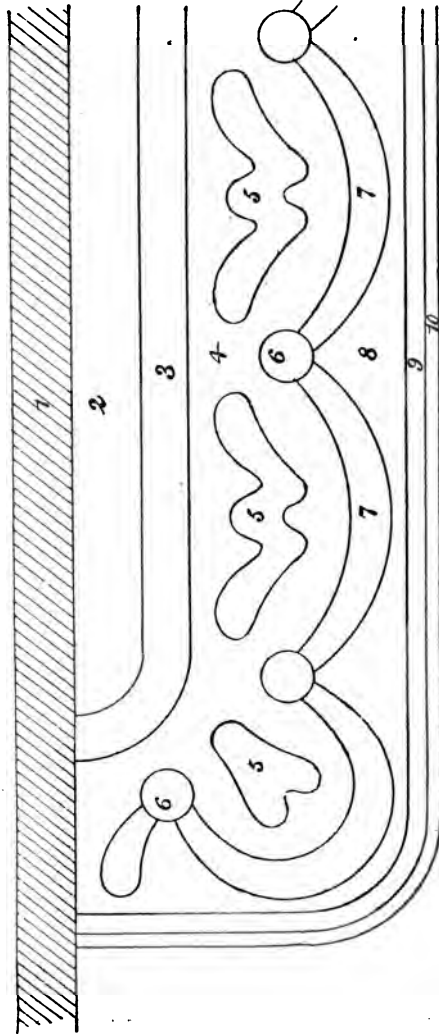
## DESIGN T.—MODE OF PLANTING.

1. The wall.
2. Crimson Geranium.
3. *Dactylis glomerata elegantissima*.—The best way to increase this plant is to divide it into small pieces in the spring and not in the autumn; and if it is disturbed when the beds are cleared in the autumn the plants must be taken up carefully and planted again firmly by treading the ground around them. It is quite hardy.
4. *Ageratum Imperial Dwarf*.—A valuable acquisition to bedding plants. Cuttings struck in April will make good plants to turn out by the end of May.
5. *Coleus Verschaffelti splendens*.
6. *Pachyphytum bracteosum*.—Its large succulent leaves closely borne on the stems are covered with a glaucous bloom or silvery white powder—a desirable acquisition to that class class of plants. It is very valuable for edgings or for lines in ornamental designs. It endures well through the winter in an ordinary greenhouse. It is increased by laying the little leaves on a pan or pot of white sand; they need not be inserted, but merely laid upon the sand; the roots will soon appear and find the sand.
7. Golden Pyrethrum.
8. *Alternanthera magnifica*.
9. *Kleinia repens*.—A neat-growing, distinct, and effective little plant. The leaves and stems are covered with a glaucous bloom of a bluish grey. It is a succulent plant, and one of the most useful for bedding purposes. It is increased by cuttings or by pulling off the leaves from the stem and treating them the same as the *Pachyphytum*.
10. *Stellaria graminea aurea*.



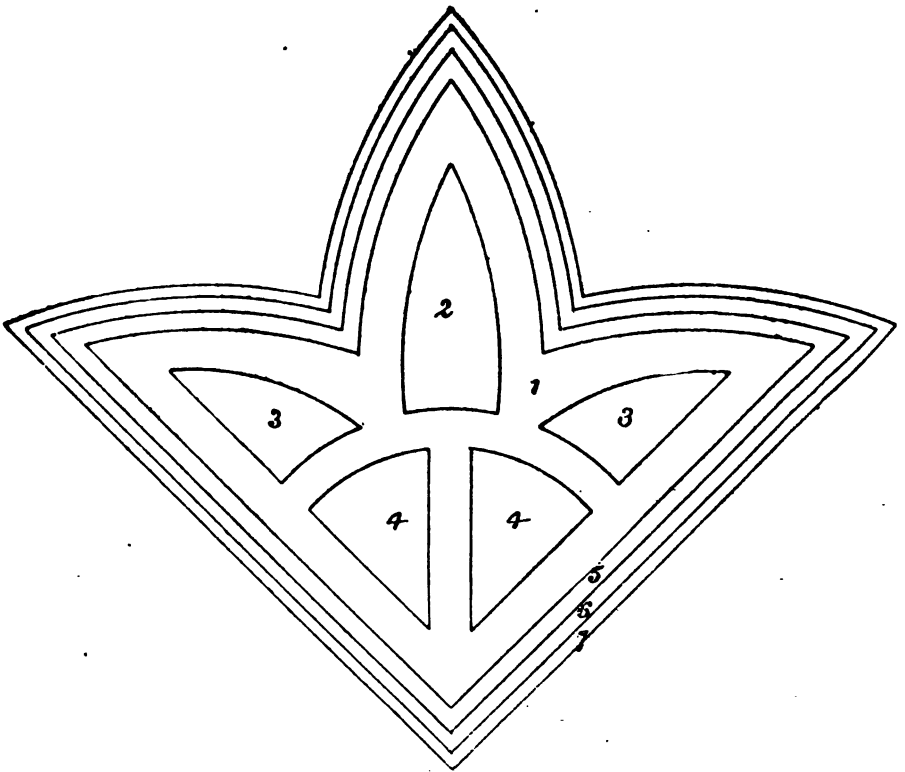


DESIGN S.



DESIGN T.

The beds now figured are designed for angles at the junction of two walks. The filling-up of plain angles on grass with beds so as to please the eye is seldom performed to satisfaction, and consequently in such situations it is common to meet with circles, ovals, and squares, which are never so pleasing as graceful and curved figures would be in the same position. The following beds will produce a good effect in the situations alluded to, and will form companion beds to simple as well as more elaborate beds laid down on other parts of the lawn.



ESIGN U.—MODE OF PLANTING.

1. *Mesembryanthemum cordifolium variegata*.
2. *Lobelia Blue King*.
3. *Lobelia Omen*, rosy purple.—This is certainly a pretty and

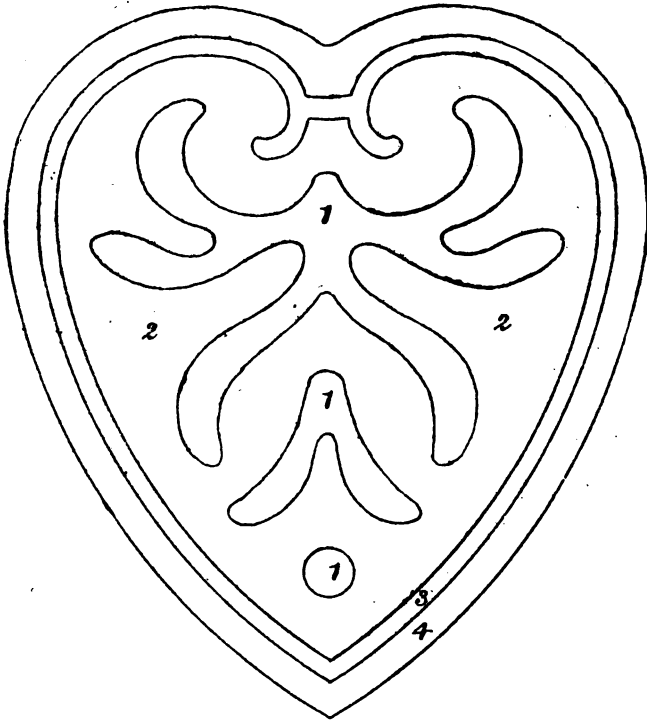
distinct variety, of dwarf habit, and a free bloomer. It has been used in Kensington Gardens, Hyde Park, Green Park, also in the squares near the Houses of Parliament, and in each place it gave the greatest satisfaction.

4. *Alternanthera amoena spectabilis*.

5. *Iresine Lindeni*.

6. Golden Pyrethrum.

7. *Sempervivum arachnoideum*.—This is one of the most interesting of the whole family. It is admirably adapted for edging purposes, the plant being covered with a dense white web, which makes it one of the most conspicuous of this section. It is quite hardy, and will thrive in the hottest situation where there is hardly sufficient soil to nourish any other plant. It is increased by offshoots, which grow rapidly.



## DESIGN V.—MODE OF PLANTING.

1. *Iresine Lindeni*.

2. *Achillea umbellata*.—Dwarf and compact, of a bluish white colour. It forms one of the most charming carpets for a small bed that can be imagined. It can be used with a beautiful effect in many different ways; it makes a neat line, also a good edging. It only wants to be known to be more appreciated. Three years ago I had only three little plants, and I have now three thousand. It is quite hardy, but it is advisable to preserve the plants through the winter in a cold frame. It is increased by divisions and cuttings in August, dividing the plants into small pieces with a little root to each, and potting them. The root will soon fill the pot, and the foliage soon cover its surface. To increase by cuttings, which is done in spring, first place a few pots in gentle heat and draw out the cuttings, as gardeners call it, and the shoots which are made in heat will also root freely in heat.

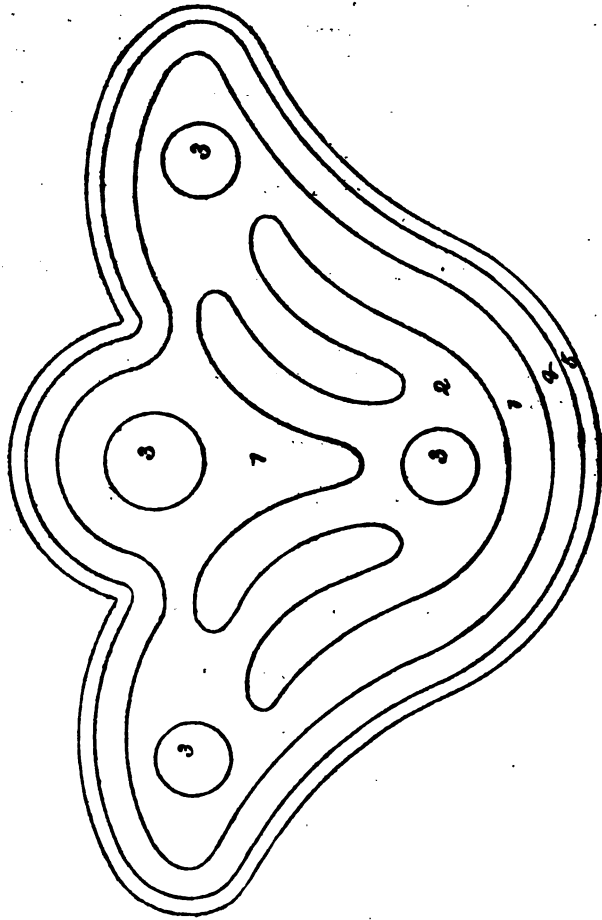
3. *Lysimachia Nummularia aurea*.—Generally known as Creeping Jenny, Moneywort, and several other names. A bright golden yellow colour, and very constant in colour. Not a green leaf have I seen upon this plant.

4. *Senecio argenteus*.—This is without a doubt one of the finest hardy white-foliage plants in cultivation, and one that can be successfully grown in any ordinary border; but it thrives best when planted in beds or borders in good loam mixed with plenty of stones, as in its wild state it is found growing among the loose stones and debris which have fallen down the Alpine mountain. It is very silvery and attractive.

The plans now figured are also suitable for the corners of lawns, the angles of walks or recesses in shrubberies. The plants with which they may be planted effectively are of easy increase, preservation, and culture. The following modes of planting beds of these designs have been admired:—







## DESIGN W.—MODE OF PLANTING.

1. *Agathea cœlestis*.—This is a very pleasing little dwarf plant. The small green and white leaves form a close carpet, and it is spangled all over with sky-blue flowers, which give to the whole an elegant effect. The plant is preserved in a cold frame during the winter. It is easily propagated from cuttings with or without heat.

2. *Alternanthera magnifica*.

3. *Gnaphalium tomentosum*.—A silvery-foliage plant of a dwarf bushy habit. Its long narrow leaves are erect, and the plant can be trained to any desired shape, which makes it so useful for divisions and for edging of beds. It is very effective if planted in juxtaposition to bright colours. It can be wintered in a cold frame. It roots freely from cuttings in spring with a little warmth, and in the autumn without heat.

4. *Lobelia Omen*.

5. *Teucrium Polium*.—A dwarf spreading plant of a bluish grey colour. It may be trained to any shape. It is very useful and effective for edging or as a carpet for taller plants. It will winter in safety in a cold frame, and strikes freely from cuttings with or without heat.

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#### BED X.—MODE OF PLANTING.

1. *Geranium Golden Tricolor*, *Viola Purple Queen* being intermixed with the *Geranium*.—This is a dwarf compact-growing *Viola*, distinct from *V. cornuta*. Flowers of a pale violet, borne in great profusion from March to October. A valuable addition to summer bedding plants. Perfectly hardy. It is propagated by seed in the spring.

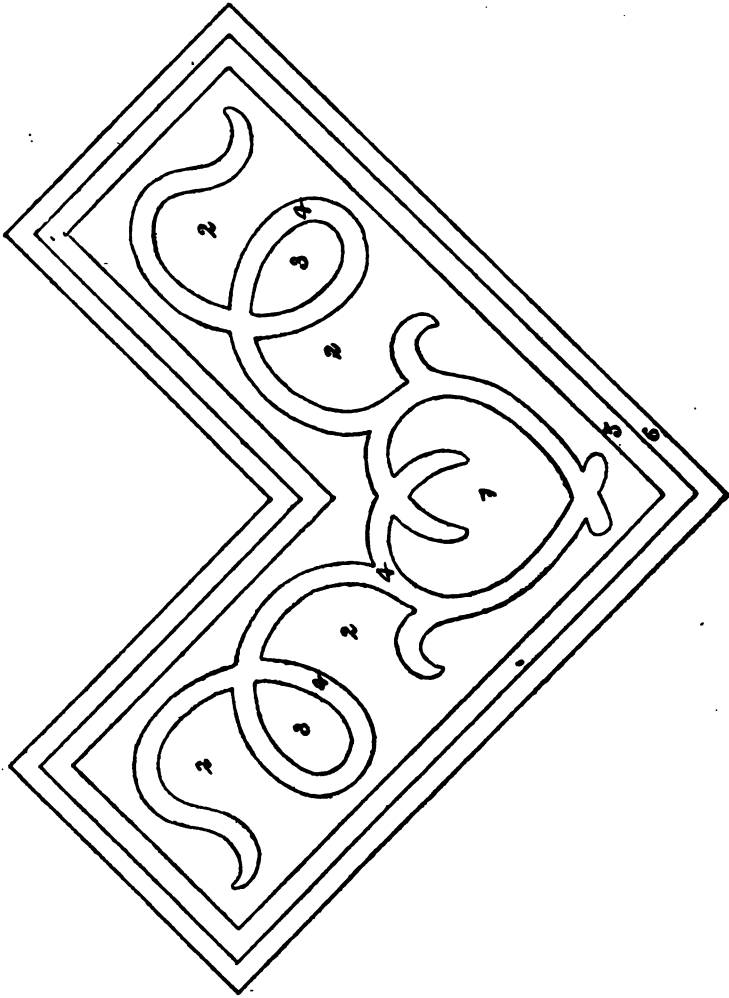
2. *Coleus Verschaffelti splendens*.

3. *Geranium Silver Tricolor* and *Campanulata turbinata hybrida*.—As a dwarf *Campanula* this is one of the best of its class, forming a compact, hardy, perennial, herbaceous plant from nine to twelve inches in height, with a neat close leaf-growth, yielding a mass of rich purplish blue, white, and porcelain-white flowers during the summer months. It is propagated by seed and divisions.

4. *Golden Pyrethrum*.

5. *Funkia undulata*.—This is a beautiful dwarf plant. The variegation is of a pearly white, and all through the spring and summer it is exceedingly attractive. It is hardy, and is propagated by divisions.

6. *Oxalis corniculata rubra*.—This is a very dwarf and effective plant for covering the ground as a carpet. The colour of the leaves is a rich velvety dark brown colour. It is hardy, and increased by runners.



DESIGN X.

An oblong bed is the most simple and one of the most common. It is to be seen in most gardens, particularly the great public Gardens. In these large pleasure grounds we see long lines of oblong and circular beds next the main walks, and at one time it was customary to plant the oblongs alike with four or five bright colours

running through them ribbon fashion; and yet there was no distinct ribbon effect, for the circles were planted differently, so that the lines of colour in the oblongs were broken at regular intervals even when viewed lengthwise, which is the only way to look at ribbon border; but when viewed from the walk there is a great sameness, as when you see one you see the whole. Now there is change for the better; every bed is complete in itself, and as distinct as possible, and a long row of beds is like a long row of pictures, more or less interesting to all. The edges to the oblong beds may all be alike, and so may the first row of plants, for it would be like the frames to the pictures; and the circles should be distinct from the oblongs. One might be planted with silver-foliaged and the other with golden-foliaged plants as edgings, and one bed might be all foliage plants, another all flowers, then foliage and flowers mixed. One or two might be carpet beds, for the oblong bed is quite charming when planted in tapestry fashion, and the design may be varied yearly. The two submitted—Y and Z—are distinct and attractive. The Agave, the Kleinia, Echeveria, and Cotyledon are succulent plants with stems and leaves, fleshy in texture as the common Houseleak. These plants are capable of affording beautiful and distinct features in carpet bedding from their neat foliage and habit alone, and the introduction of them is one of the most rapidly growing improvements now taking place in our flower gardens. They were first used for making edgings for beds and borders, but they are very valuable for making small mosaic and neat little panels in carpet beds. The large growing kinds are very pretty when used singly.



## DESIGN Z.—MODE OF PLANTING.

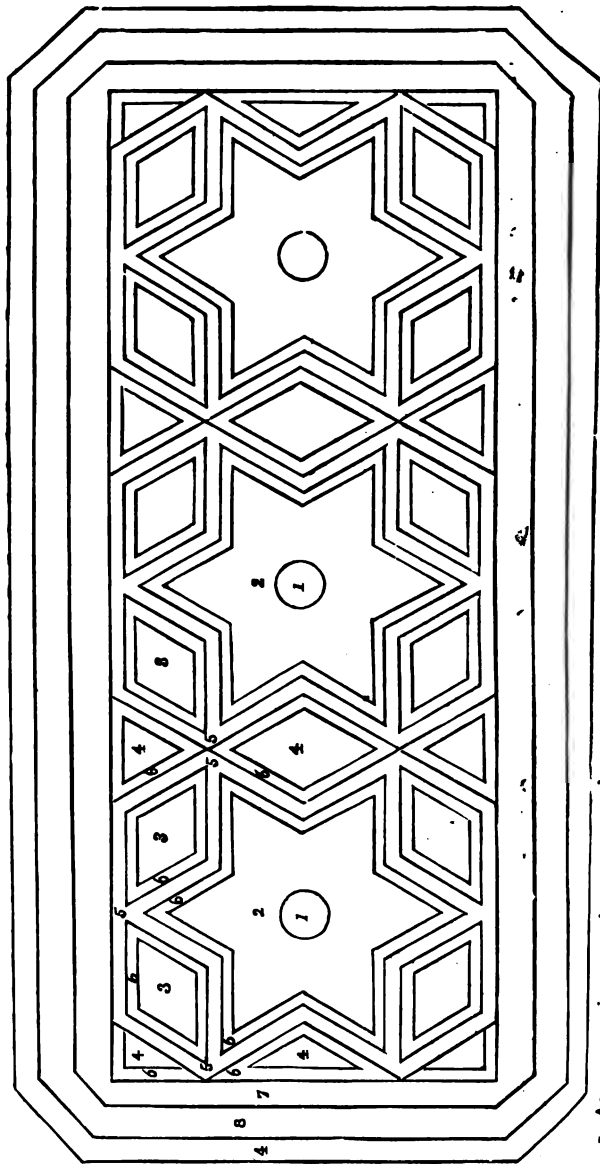
The two plants numbered 13 and 15 are worthy of special note. They are hardy, both are of a bright refreshing green, and both are dwarf requiring no pinching.

It is certain that these plants will spread largely and will be extensively planted in many gardens. Both are extremely effective, and they serve two distinct purposes in carpet bedding. For narrow lines, chains, and connecting links the *Mentha* is pre-eminently suitable. For this purpose no other green cushion plant can approach it.

But while the *Mentha* is specially adapted for lines of say six inches in width, *Sedum Lydium* for forming a broad expanse of green as a groundwork, for a pattern wrought out in brighter colours, is particularly suitable. We have seen it forming green divisional lines five or six inches wide separating brighter colours, and also in a broader expanse constituting the groundwork for a coloured design. In the former case it is effective, but in the latter it is especially charming, and it is possibly the finest of all dwarf bedding plants for producing a broad groundwork of the brightest green. In order, however, that it may continue really green and refreshing it must be planted in good soil and be kept regularly supplied with water. If planted in poor soil, or allowed to become very dry, the foliage is apt to turn brown, which considerably mars its beauty. It is free-growing, attaining a height of three or four inches, producing a cushion-like surface at once close and elegant.

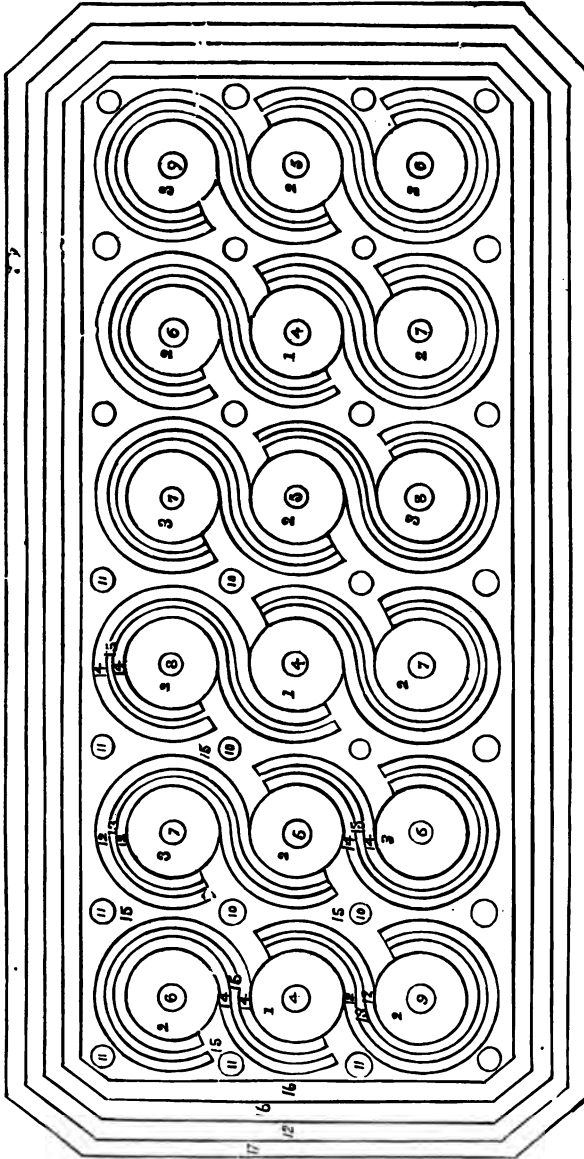
The *Mentha*, it may be useful to add, is a Pennyroyal—the Gibraltar Pennyroyal, and apparently differing from the English type in the more erect growth of the former. Possibly there will be those who will now try our old garden herb as a green carpet-bedding plant, which may, perhaps, be elevated from an obscure corner in the kitchen garden to a prominent place in the flower garden, where it may yet become popular, especially if it is known by its name of *Mentha Pulegium*; “Pennyroyal” would scarcely do near the drawing-room windows. The fame of its Spanish congener is already established as the foremost of green cushion plants for artistic gardening.

DESIGN Y.



- |                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1. <i>Agave americana variegata</i>, on a carpet of <i>Kleinia repens</i>.</p> <p>2. <i>Alternanthera magnifica</i>.</p> | <p>3. <i>Alternanthera spathulata</i>.</p> <p>4. <i>Lobelia pumila grandiflora</i>.</p> <p>5. <i>Echeveria secunda glauca</i>.</p> | <p>6. <i>Sempervivum californicum</i>.</p> <p>7. <i>Alternanthera magnifica</i>.</p> <p>8. Golden Pyrethrum.</p> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

DESIGN Z.



- 1. *Lobelia pumila grandiflora*.
- 2. *Stellaria graminea aurea*.
- 3. *Alternanthera paronychioides*.
- 4. *Agave americana variegata*, young plants.
- 5. *Agave americana*, young plants.
- 6. *Cotyledon bracteatum*.

- 7. *Sempervivum ciliatum*.
- 8. *Echeveria metallica*.
- 9. *Sempervivum velutinum*.
- 10. *Echeveria atropurpurea*.
- 11. *Sempervivum tabulaeforme*.
- 12. *Echeveria secunda glauca*.
- 13. *Mentha Pulegium gibraltarica*.

- 14. *Sempervivum tectorum*.
- 15. *Sedum Lydium*.
- 16. *Sempervivum californicum*; the inner row is planted in an oblique direction, the outer horizontally.
- 17. *Echeveria secunda*.



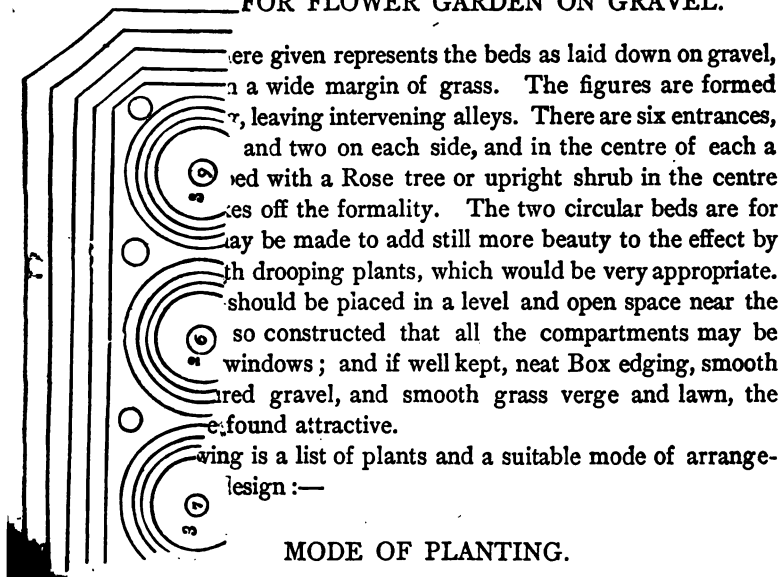
6. *Sempervivum californicum*,  
7. *Alternanthera macrocarpa*

*bulata*,  
*indiflora*,  
*glauca*.

DESIGN FOR FLOWER GARDEN ON GRAVEL



## FOR FLOWER GARDEN ON GRAVEL.



ere given represents the beds as laid down on gravel, with a wide margin of grass. The figures are formed by concentric circles, leaving intervening alleys. There are six entrances, three on each side, and two on each side, and in the centre of each bed with a Rose tree or upright shrub in the centre makes off the formality. The two circular beds are for vases, which may be made to add still more beauty to the effect by planting with drooping plants, which would be very appropriate. The beds should be placed in a level and open space near the window, so constructed that all the compartments may be seen from the windows; and if well kept, neat Box edging, smooth edged gravel, and smooth grass verge and lawn, the garden will be found attractive.

Following is a list of plants and a suitable mode of arrangement for the design:—

## MODE OF PLANTING.

- |                                           |                                             |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Coleus Verschaffelti splendens.</i> | 12. <i>Lobelia Blue Stone.</i>              |
| 2. <i>Cineraria asplenifolia.</i>         | 13. <i>Stellaria graminea aurea.</i>        |
| 3. <i>Verbena Sportsman.</i>              | 14. Rose or pink Geranium.                  |
| 4. Vases.                                 | 15. <i>Iresine Lindeni.</i>                 |
| 5. <i>Coleus Verschaffelti splendens.</i> | 16. Golden Pyrethrum.                       |
| 6. <i>Centaurea gymnocarpa.</i>           | 17. An upright shrub or Rose tree,          |
| 7. <i>Verbena Purple King.</i>            | with a carpet of <i>Alternanthera</i>       |
| 8. Silver-variegated Geranium.            | <i>amoena spectabilis</i> or <i>Coleus</i>  |
| 9. Pink-flowering Geranium.               | <i>Verschaffelti splendens.</i>             |
| 10. Blue Lobelia.                         | 18 and 19. <i>Echeveria secunda glauca.</i> |
| 11. <i>Alternanthera paronychyoides</i>   |                                             |
| <i>major.</i>                             |                                             |



## SUBTROPICAL BEDDING.

## No. 1.

THE distinguishing marks of beauty in a plant that is used in subtropical bedding arrangements are its massive yet graceful form, and the shape, firmness, and also elegance of the leaf.

Now, the way in which we often see ornamental-foliaged plants used, beauty and perfection appear of no consideration, the stately plants being so crowded together that their beauty is lost. Look for instance at a large bed of *Solanums*, *Caladiums*, *Dracænas*, *Ferdinandias*, *Wigandias*, or *Ricinus*. When they are closely planted a clump of shrubs would be quite as effective. Now, how are the grand qualities of this class of plants to be seen to the best advantage—the eye gratified and perfection attained? In the first place they must not be planted so closely as to touch each other, and at the end of the growing season they will be robust, graceful, and vigorous; air and light will play between the leaves and branches, and they will grow into shapes worthy of admiration instead of gaunt and meagre forms that cannot be recognized as attractive.

In the carrying out of a well-arranged scheme of subtropical bedding it is essential to use plants of a compact habit and of bright colours, for it would be just as monotonous to gaze on a number of tall as it would be on a number of dwarf plants. Tall plants are necessary for the relief of the dwarf varieties, and the dwarf plants wonderfully increase the appearance of plants of nobler growth; so we must use them collectively, and adjust them so as to harmonize together.

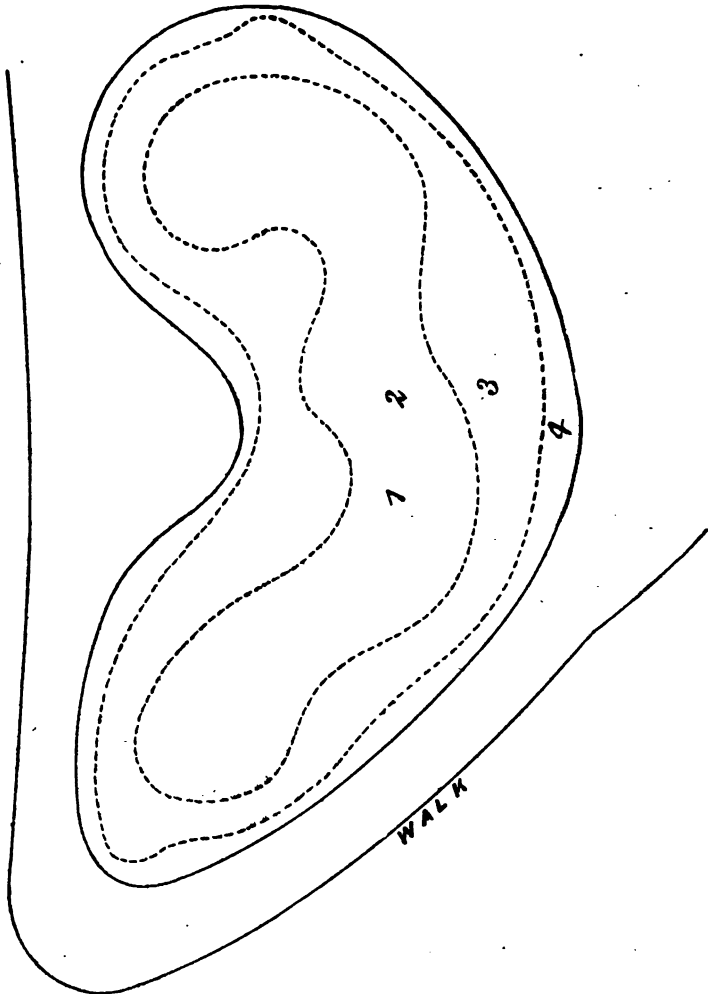
The form of beds is of great importance in the arrangement of subtropical plants, for such plants we want in no formal or geometrical order, and we must therefore avoid points, angles, and

elaborate designs. The more irregular the outlines of the beds are the more natural will the plants look and form predominating features. Each bed may be varied in shape by turns and curves, but avoiding large broad beds, rather keeping to long and narrow forms, for they are greatly preferred for growing, also showing to advantage, plants which are subtropical in character and which look more natural than they would if planted in a choice design.

Many there are, however, who appreciate this style of gardening but object to it on the score of its costliness, and the high degree of skill necessary to carry it out successfully. But such is really not the case. There are numbers of plants suitable for subtropical bedding that may be raised from seed at a very nominal cost in spring and be ready for the ensuing summer, and with as little trouble as that attached to the production of Stocks, Asters, and other half hardy annuals. Then there are other plants that require only a little space in winter so as they are secured from frost, and there are many hardy plants capable, with judicious arrangements, of producing splendid effect if associated with subtropicals, as they are both graceful in habit, elegant in form, and distinct in character; hence they are well adapted for this system of gardening, one important fact which must be borne in mind is that subtropical plants of noble growth have a better effect in a large than a small garden and where there is only space for a few beds it is not wise to fill them with the strong and tall growing subjects. There are a great number of small and choice plants which are suitable for small gardens, and those, when planted in a few beds close under the eye, will have the desired effect. The possession of a conservatory is sufficient for growing large and noble plants such as Palms, Musas, Dracæns, Tree Ferns, and others of a subtropical type. These plants have a charming appearance in an extensive pleasure ground, for they look more natural out of doors in summer than when crowded in a house. The first consideration in turning out large plants is to choose the warmest and best sheltered spot the grounds afford, for if placed in an exposed position the foliage becomes torn and discoloured, and few things look worse in a garden than plants with bare stems and ragged leaves. In the modes of planting the subtropical beds submitted approved modes of propagating the various plants are embodied.

BED No. 1.

1. *Ficus elastica*.—This is a well-known favourite plant, and is generally appreciated for indoor decoration, as it will grow and



thrive better in a living-room than any other plant with ornamental foliage. The leaves are so stout and leathery that the dry

atmosphere and dust have but little effect upon the plant's health. But our purpose is to speak of it as a subtropical plant. The free growth and nobleness of character peculiar to its habit entitles it to be classed among the most useful decorative garden plants. Plants can be increased either by cuttings or by eyes. Cuttings will take root freely when the wood is firm—that is, in the autumn (September and October) when the plants have done growing, or early in spring before they begin to grow. At these times there is no difficulty in striking them. After the cuttings are taken off from the parent plant, and prepared by being cut close to a joint, dip the wounded part in silver sand to stop the bleeding, let them be laid out singly in a cool house for four days; by this time the wounded part will become dry. If inserted in a hotbed, or even taken into a warm house at once, the cuttings will probably rot at the base. Propagation from eyes is much the same as that adopted in raising Vines—cutting-up the stem into lengths about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in length on each side of the bud, and afterwards drying them, then insert singly in small pots, using light fibry loam with plenty of silver sand; a pinch of dry sand placed in the hole with the cutting or eye will act as a styptic until the wounds are healed and the roots emitted.

2. *Coleus Baroness Rothschild*.—Dark crimson leaves with a yellow margin. A strong grower. Strike cuttings in March and April. Pot them on, keeping them close to the glass; stop them when necessary to keep them bushy. The above to be used as a carpet for the *Ficus*.

3. *Sedum carneum variegatum*.—This pretty *Sedum* makes a very desirable little carpet plant. It is propagated in spring, when every little bit will strike freely in warmth, making fine plants for use in June and July.

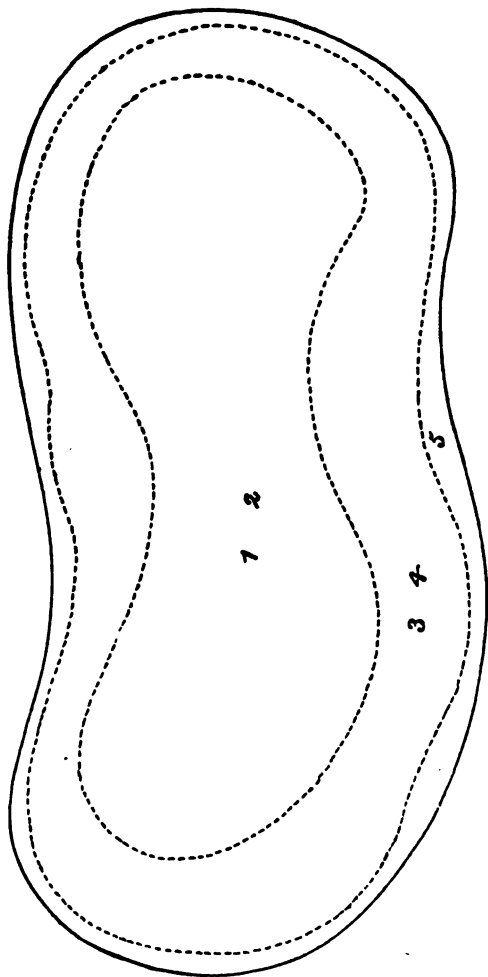
4. *Sempervivum californicum*.—This is a close, neat, compact plant, with dark green leaves tipped with chocolate. It is propagated by offsets, which it makes freely. It is quite hardy.

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#### BED No. 2.

*Eucalyptus globulus*.—This is a quick-growing plant, of upright habit and distinct aspect. The branches when young are of a

square form, and have a winged or feathered appearance, and they as well as the young leaves are of a peculiar bluish white colour. The plants are all grow and



Seeds sown in the autumn produce the best plants for the summer bedding.

2. Clematis Jackmani.—If the growths of this beautiful hardy

limber are trained over some twigs or sticks just above the ground a splendid carpet is produced for the Eucalyptus.

growth and sunray.—The leaves of this variety are richly to be classed light crimson, white, and green. It has been much used in the Park, where it was used as a third row, and will take root. An attractive feature among other decorative plants. (Septem-ber) Planted in March will make good plants for bedding

4. *Tussilago Farfara variegata*.—A variegated form of the common Coltsfoot. Its large flat leaves when full grown are over a foot in width. It is a most effective plant for edging purposes, especially for large beds and for distant effect. It is quite hardy, and the smallest bit of root will make a plant. Plants of this *Tussilago* to be mixed with the *Fuchsia*.

5. *Thymus citriodorus aureus marginatus*.—The gold-and-green foliage of this plant is quite charming, particularly in the spring; but if planted in too rich soil the foliage is apt to lose its golden shade. Plants are easily propagated by cuttings, which will root at any time through the year in a cold frame, or under a hand-glass in summer.

### BED NO. 3.

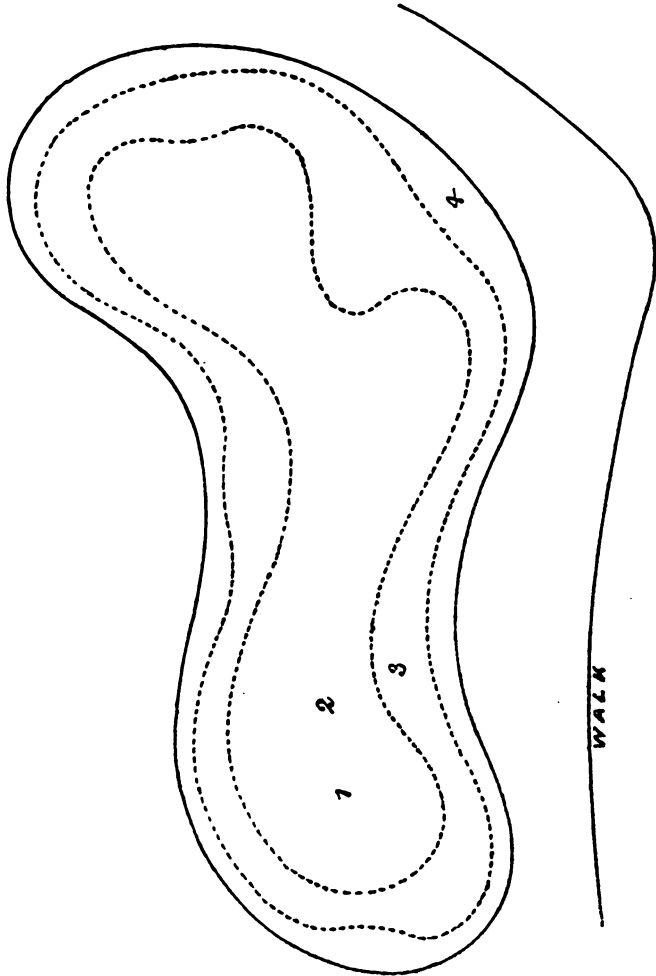
The beds submitted are, like others which have preceded them, of flowing design and informal outline. Beds of this character are particularly appropriate to the class of plants which are suggested as suitable for imparting an ornamental appearance by their foliage and habits. For such plants geometrically-shaped beds and planting by mathematical rules are unsuitable. The plants possess a free, and some of them almost a rugged growth, and to show them to the best advantage the beds and mode of planting them must be free too. The effect produced by subtropical plants in the London parks is unquestionably enhanced by the shapeless, if I may use the term, form of the beds, and the irregular lines of the plans of

The following figures represent beds and the way in which they have been successfully arranged.

of subtropical plants with large effective leaves. In favourable seasons the plant will attain the height of twelve feet, and is highly

distinct and ornamental. In winter it requires a warm house. It is propagated by seed in the autumn, or cuttings in spring.

2. *Solanum marginatum*.—Leaves and branches frosted white,



upright, and branching. It is easily increased by seed sown in the autumn, or cuttings in spring. This is to be planted with the *Ferdinanda eminens*.



3. *Coleus Her Majesty*, crimson velvet.—This variety can be planted without fear of its not growing well.

4. *Veronica incana*.—This plant is quite hardy, and makes a capital edging. Divide it in the spring, the smallest bit will make a plant. It is used in the London parks with good results in choice arrangements.

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BED No. 4.

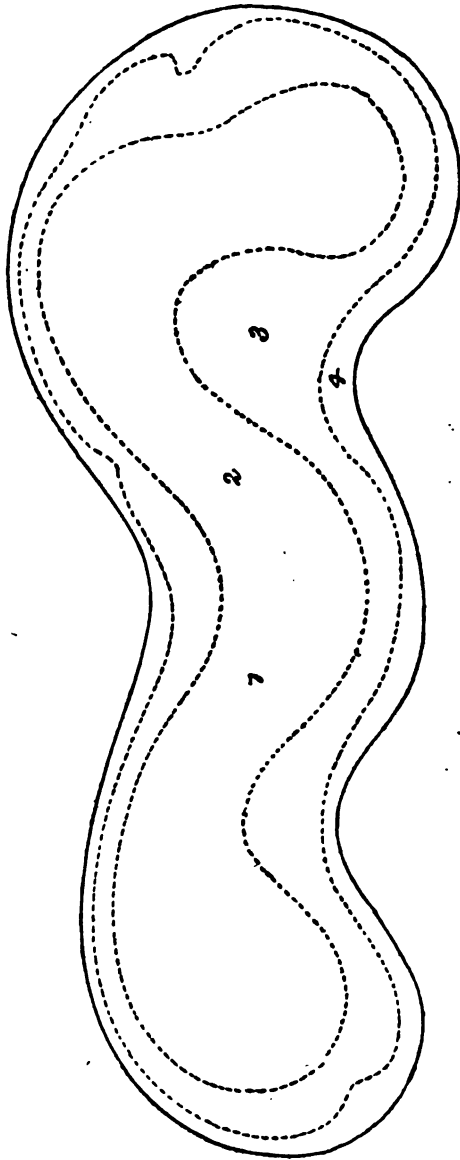
1. *Melianthus major* (the Honey-Flower of the Cape).—This is a hardy ornamental-foliage plant with handsome, distinct, pinnate leaves, on somewhat woody stems from 4 to 6 feet in height. It produces spikes of curious chocolate-brown flowers, from which exudes saccharine matter of a deep purple colour, which perpetually dripping, attracts numbers of insects. It is propagated from seed in autumn, or cuttings in spring.

2. *Coleus Princess Royal*.—To be used as a carpet; the leaves are like crimson velvet, but far brighter and more beautiful.

3. *Lonicera aureo-reticulata*, or the Golden Honeysuckle.—The foliage of this plant is distinctly variegated, the leaves being smooth and bright green with the veins marked out with golden yellow. The elegant slender stems, which are, when developed, of a deep red colour, are slightly pubescent on their under surfaces, which gives to the plant an elegant appearance. This climbing plant when used as a carpet, soon covers the ground, and it is singularly handsome. Propagate in spring for the bedding season.

4. *Stachys lanata*.—This is a large woolly-leaved plant, hardy, and easily propagated by seed or division, but seedlings are the best, for the leaves grow much longer, and the plants are not so apt to run to seed as cuttings or divisions.



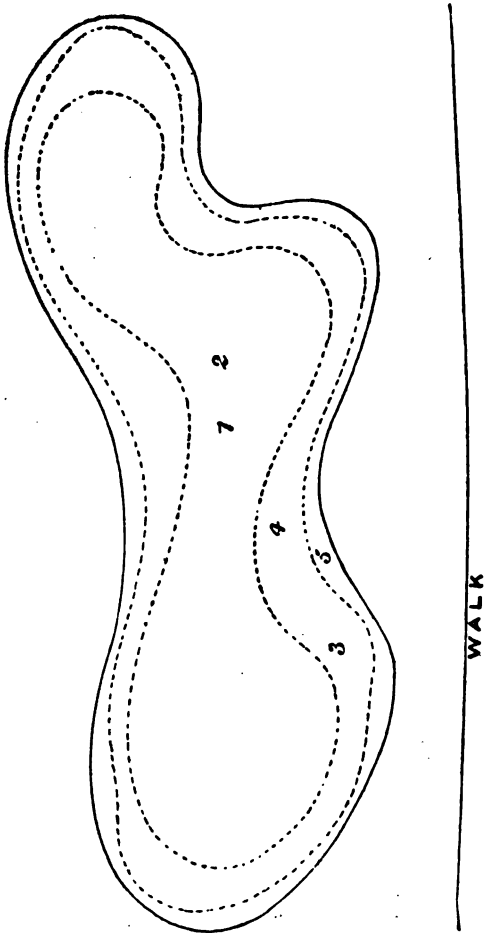


WALK

BED No. 4.

## BED No. 5.

1. *Caladium esculentum*.—This is without doubt one of the most striking subtropical plants in cultivation, and but few can be



found to equal it. When planted in a damp situation, or where it can receive an abundance of moisture, which is essential to its full development, its bold foliage is unique, and strikingly effective. It is quite as hardy as the Canna, and can be preserved in the

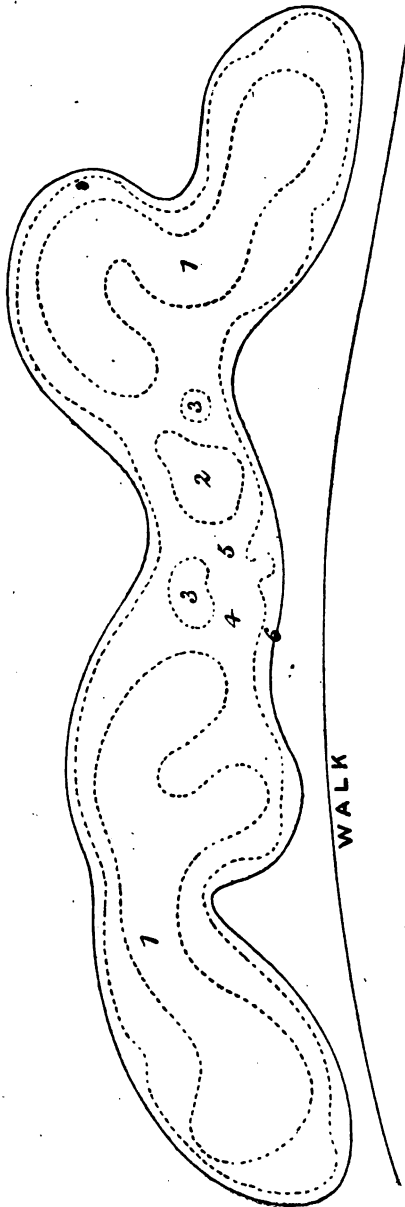
same way. It is easy of propagation. I increase my stock by cutting the tuber up in small pieces, each piece having an eye; I then insert them in any light soil, such as leaf soil or cocoa-nut fibre, giving them a bottom heat of 75°, and by doing this in the spring, good plants are obtained for the summer decoration.

2. *Gymnothrix latifolia*.—This is one of the most ornamental Grasses yet introduced into this country. It rivals the Pampas Grass in gracefulness and in the pleasing light green colour of its foliage. It was introduced by M. Lasseaux from Montevideo, and has proved quite hardy in this country. It produces tufts 4 to 6 ft in height, composed of stout flowering stems, which throws out leaves almost up to the panicles. The foliage droops from them to the ground, and forms one of the most ornamental Grasses in cultivation. It is increased by divisions and seeds. This plant looks well when mixed with the Caladiums. It is now included in the genus *Pennisetum*.

3. *Lantanas*.—These plants are worthy of a place in any sub-tropical arrangement, especially when used as a carpet to a large-foliage plant. They are equally effective if pegged down and left to grow in their natural style. It is a good plan to plant three or four sorts together, so that the flowers will form a splendid mixture. Propagate in spring, giving them the same treatment as Verbenas.

4. *Verbena venosa*.—This is a very old and much-neglected plant, but one that deserves to be grown more freely than is at the present time. It has been used with great success in some of the London parks, and I have no doubt will rise rapidly in favour again. It is a stiff hardy perennial, growing from 9 to 18 inches in height, producing from June until late in the autumn a profusion of rich bluish-violet flowers. It is easily propagated by taking up a few of the old plants in the autumn and laying them under any soil till the spring arrives, when they will produce a quantity of cuttings, and by treating them the same as other Verbenas, good plants will be obtained for the summer bedding. A few of these mixed with the *Lantanas* have a good effect.

5. *Salvia tricolor* (Sage).—This is a beautiful dwarf-growing plant with white and scarlet variegation, and is really very striking. It roots freely in a cold frame during the spring and summer months, and is well adapted for an edging.



BED No. 6.

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## BED NO. 6.

1. *Canna Bihorelli*.—Dark foliage with orange-scarlet flowers.

2. *C. Premice de Nice*.—Green foliage, flowers canary colour.

3. *C. Prince Imperial*.—Green foliage, flowers bright scarlet

Cannas have now become so popular and are so useful and ornamental for summer decorative purposes that they have become indispensable, and as subtropical plants none are more effective; not only are they ornamental in foliage, but they are now invaluable on account of their flowers, which in some of the new varieties nearly approach those of the *Gladioli* in form of spike and beauty of colour. The plants are easily managed. If you wish to let them remain outdoors all the winter you can do so with safety by covering with coal ashes, cocoa-nut fibre, or any light kind of covering, to protect the tubers from the severe frost, or you can take them up, as they will keep quite as well in any cellar or out-of-the-way place. If you want to increase your stock of plants early in the spring, cut them up in small pieces with an eye to each piece, place them in bottom heat, and as soon as they have started to grow pot them, still keeping them in heat, when they will make fine plants for the season, but when growing give the roots plenty of pot room. In raising Cannas from seed sow in February or March in light soil, place the pot or pan in a gentle bottom heat, and when the plants have attained their second leaf pot them off singly and grow on in moderate heat until established in 5 inch pots which they will be by the end of May or beginning of June. Plant out in rich soil. Arrange the plants according to height of foliage and colour of flower, for they are sure to be a complication of sorts as Cannas never come true to name. Most of them will bloom before the frost nips them, and perhaps some of them will be worth naming either from beauty of foliage or flower. So it will be a useful as well as an interesting bed of Cannas, and it will repay you for all the trouble you may have taken. But there is one important point which I have left out—that is, in preparing the seeds before sowing. Some recommend you to soak them to soften their hard shells; but you may adopt this plan without success, for they will be as hard as ever; but if you cut or file the seed on one side right through to the embryo you will meet with good results. The plant will then appear in five or six days, other

wise the seed may remain in the pots or pans for months, and then be thrown away as being inferior.

4. *Abutilon Thompsoni*.—This is a distinct and pretty variegated shrub of a neat and erect habit, with small Vine-like or Maple-like leaves richly mottled or marbled with yellow. A useful and effective plant for outdoor decoration. Propagate by cuttings in spring.

5. *Plumbago capensis*.—This is one of the best plants for a carpet under any tall-growing plant. Look around your stock of plants in February or March; pick out the best-shaped plants, grow them on, taking care to stop them when about nine inches high, afterwards place them in a cool frame or house, and by turning out time they will be full of flower spikes, presenting a mass of peculiar-coloured flowers until the chilly month of October. If this plant is mixed with the *Abutilon* it has a good effect.

6. *Tradescantia zebrina*.—This is an old and neglected plant, but one worthy of cultivation among any class of plants. It being of a trailing habit is useful for any decorative purpose, and is a conspicuous object among a collection of stove plants, especially where there are any hanging baskets, the under surface as well as the upper being of an interesting colour; it is also very useful for bedding purposes for edging of beds, margins, or lines. If propagated in spring and hardened off by bedding-out time it will stand the summer months well, especially where it is protected from the scorching rays of the sun, or where it can obtain plenty of moisture.

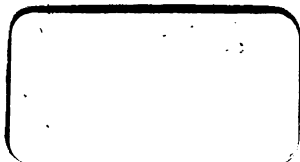


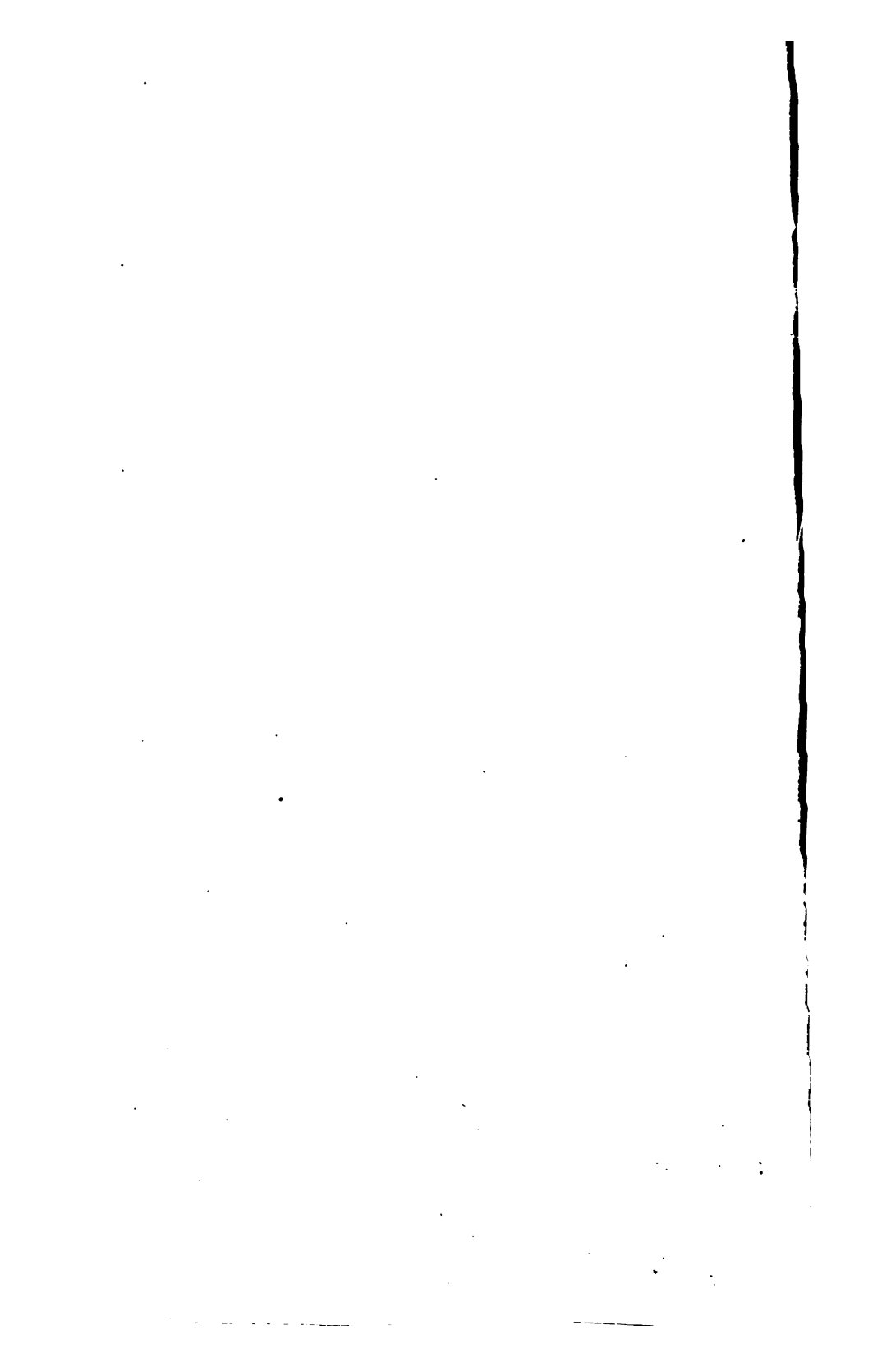






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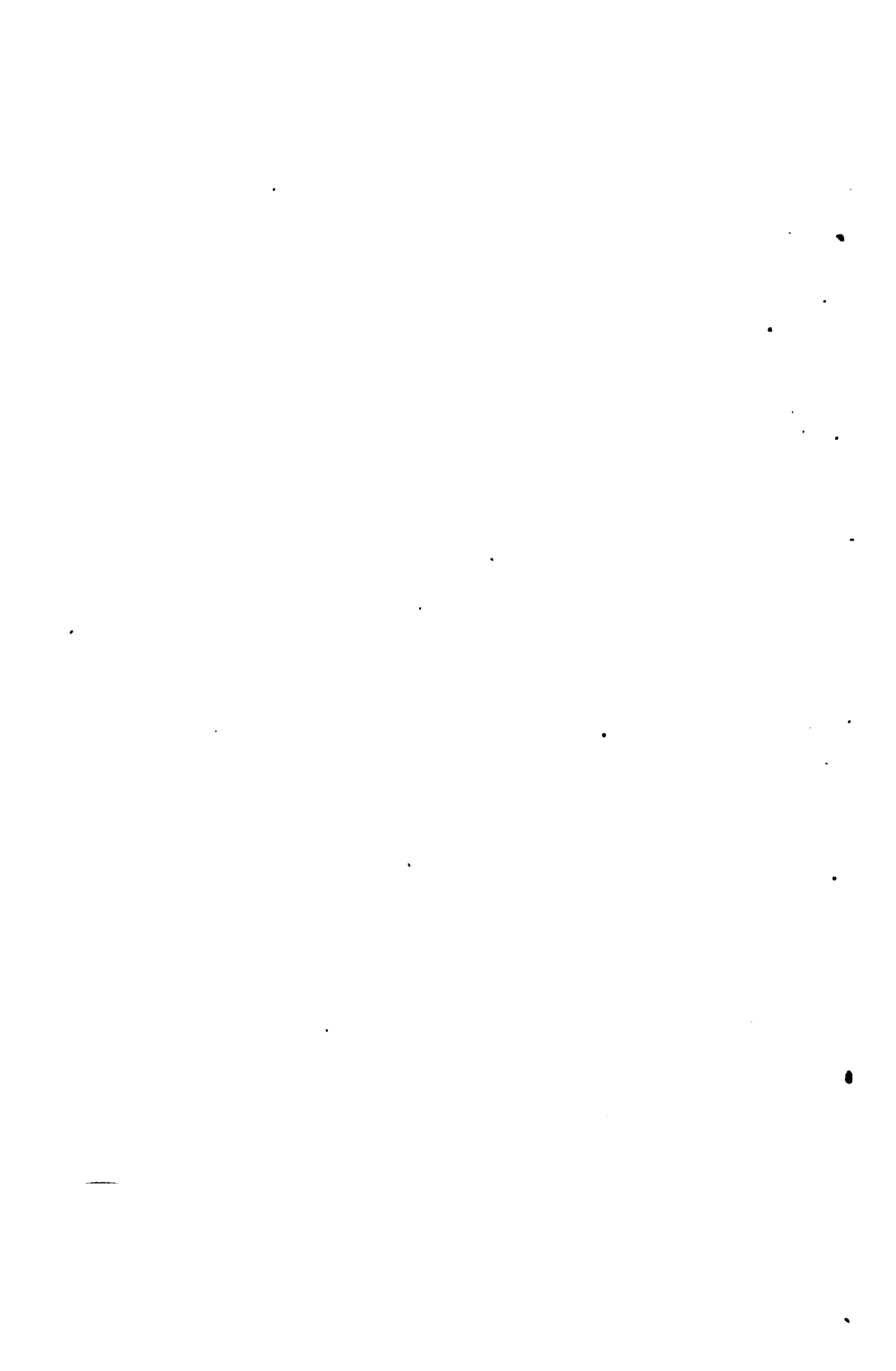






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